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THE
BRITISH BROADCASTING
CORPORATION

Annual Report and Accounts

FOR THE YEAR

1953-54

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by Command of Her Majesty
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THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION,
BROADCASTING HOUSE,
LONDON, W.1.
7th July, 1954.

DEAR DE LA WARR,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith the Corporation's Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1954. These are submitted in accordance with Clause 20 of the Corporation's Royal Charter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) ALEXANDER CADOGAN,
Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Earl De La Warr,
G.P.O. Headquarters,
St. Martin's le Grand,
E.C.1.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
ON 31ST MARCH, 1954*

21

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*Chairman*).
Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., LL.D. (*Vice-Chairman*).
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Clydesmuir, G.C.I.E., T.D. (*National Governor for Scotland*).
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*National Governor for Wales*).
Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt., D.L. (*National Governor for Northern Ireland*).
Lady Rhys-Williams, D.B.E.
I. A. R. Stedeford.
Professor Barbara Wootton.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS
ON 31ST MARCH, 1954

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland :

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Clydesmuir, G.C.I.E., T.D. (*Chairman*).
A. D. Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc.
Baillie T. Curr, M.B.E.
Lord Provost John M. Graham.
Sir Cecil Graves, K.C.M.G., M.C.
J. L. Kinloch.
A. D. Mackellar, O.B.E.
Mrs. Rona Mavor.
The Rev. T. M. Murchison.

The Broadcasting Council for Wales :

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Chairman*).
Sir Hugo Boothby, Bt.
W. H. Crews.
Captain G. L. Bennett Evans.
Alderman T. J. Evans, M.B.E.
H. Brindle Jones.
T. Mervyn Jones, M.A., LL.M.
Miss Magdalen Morgan.
Dr. Thomas Parry.

*NOTES:

- (1) Lord Tedder will complete his term of appointment at the end of June, 1954. His place as Vice-Chairman will then be taken by Sir Philip Morris, who will serve until the end of June, 1956.
- (2) Professor Wootton, whose current appointment ends in June, 1954, has been re-appointed for a further term of two years, ending on 30th June, 1956.
- (3) Sir Alexander Cadogan, Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor and Sir Harry Mulholland will complete their term in June, 1957, Lady Rhys-Williams in June, 1956, and Lord Clydesmuir and Mr. (now Sir Ivan) Stedeford in June, 1955.
- (4) The Rt. Hon. The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., has been appointed to serve as a Governor of the B.B.C. from 1st July, 1954, to 30th June, 1959.

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The Ten-Year Plan

Early in 1953 the Corporation submitted to the Government a broad plan of development covering the ten years of the new Charter period. The plan was based on a careful study of the short-term and long-term factors which were likely to influence the development of public service broadcasting during that time. The Corporation's proposals were made public in June, 1953.

In its plan, the BBC envisages that by the end of the ten years it will be operating two alternative television services, one of which will be within reach of virtually the entire population of the United Kingdom; that the second service will be broadcasting up to five hours a day; that the Regions will be making a substantial contribution of programmes both for national and for local viewing; and that a proportion of the programmes will be in colour.

The future of sound broadcasting is dependent on how quickly and to what extent viewing replaces listening. However, on the assumption that the number of households in Britain relying on sound only will still amount to several millions even towards the end of the Charter period, the Corporation is proceeding as quickly as possible with the scheme for the introduction of Very High Frequency broadcasting, as a powerful reinforcement of the present system. The fulfilment of this scheme will afford the possibility of improved reception of BBC sound programmes to many at present denied it. The BBC also intends to provide undiminished Home Sound services for as long as the public interest requires and to maintain and improve the standards of the programmes.

The ten-year plan entails a big programme of capital development, including the building of the many new transmitting stations, the completion of the second stage of the Television Centre, the modernisation of studio facilities and technical equipment in London and the provision of new production facilities at Regional centres.

Finance

In submitting its proposals for Government consideration, the Corporation stressed its need both for additional resources and for some relaxation of the restrictions on capital expenditure that had been in force since 1951.

The Corporation estimated that, provided costs remained reasonably stable, it could carry out its ten-year programme without ever receiving more than the full proceeds of a £1 sound licence and a £3 combined sound and television licence. The Corporation's estimates for the ensuing three financial years were later discussed with the Post Office, and in March, 1954, Her Majesty's Government announced that licence fees would be fixed at these respective levels for the next three years. The Exchequer will retain £2,000,000 from licence revenue in each of the three years and the Post Office will receive a proportion estimated at £1,600,000 a year to cover the cost of collecting fees and dealing with interference. In addition, £750,000 per annum will be given to the Independent Television Authority in each of its first two years of operation. The remainder will come to the BBC.

The amount that the Corporation will receive over the next three years cannot be stated exactly. Estimates depend upon a number of variable factors, the principal one of which is the rate of increase in the number of combined sound and television licences. Similarly, estimates of what will be required by the Corporation to conduct its services and to carry

through the large programme of development which is necessary if the public is to be properly served are bound to be to some extent speculative. They will be affected by the trend of prices, the rate of progress with capital works that can be achieved, and the effects of competition. On present estimates it seems likely that under the financial arrangements recently announced by Her Majesty's Government the Corporation will receive in the three-year period about £6 million less than its estimated requirement.

This is a considerable difference, which cannot be disregarded. Nevertheless, the Corporation does not feel that at the present stage it should relax its efforts to serve the public, or curtail its plans for development. The position will be carefully watched in the coming year. It is the view of the Corporation, however, that even if by careful management and by using up existing reserves it is able to get through the next three years with the financial provision that has been made, it will inevitably have to ask for a larger share or even for the whole of the proceeds of the £1 and £3 licences thereafter.

Capital Development

Capital expenditure on certain parts of the ten-year programme was authorised during the year. In July, 1953, Her Majesty's Government gave permission for the building of five permanent medium-power and two low-power television stations, comprising the second stage of the BBC's plan for national coverage, and in January, 1954, it approved a further six stations of lower power, representing the final stage of the plan. The construction of most of these stations is now in hand.

Also in July, the Government gave its approval in principle to the introduction of VHF broadcasting. In December, the Television Advisory Committee recommended the adoption of the system of Frequency Modulation (FM) for VHF broadcasting in this country and the Government accepted this recommendation in February, 1954.

Meanwhile, the BBC had put forward a plan for an initial chain of five VHF stations (later increased to nine), to be located in areas where the need was most pressing. At the end of the financial year the Corporation was awaiting authority* to proceed with this first group of VHF stations.

Licence Figures

The total of combined sound and television licences mounted to 3,248,892 by the end of March, 1954, as compared with 2,142,452 a year earlier. This meant that over a million new television sets were licensed during the twelve months, representing the largest increase yet recorded in a single year. There was a drop of about half a million in the number of licences taken out for sound only, but the grand total of all licences was higher, at 13,436,793, than ever before.

It will be observed that the proportion of sound only to combined sound and television licences fell from about five to one to little more than three to one during the year. This proportion seems likely to continue changing fairly rapidly during the next two or three years as the new television stations now under construction come to completion.

The External Services

For a number of years the BBC's External Services have been subject to severe financial limitations by the imposition of annual cuts, made at short notice, in the Grant-in-Aid. The technical equipment, much of which was installed on a temporary basis in war-time, is below present day standards

* This authority has since been granted.

and is uneconomic in working. The Independent Committee of Inquiry into all Overseas Information Services, including Broadcasting, has made recommendations directly relevant to this situation in the External Services. The Committee suggests that a five-year plan of operation, not subject to short-term fluctuations, should be authorised. The Committee also considers that some of the present Services are inadequate but that others could be curtailed. They propose that over a period of a few years the former should be expanded, with a corresponding increase in revenue expenditure. For capital expenditure, the Committee recommends a development programme over a period of five or ten years. The Government are considering these recommendations, and decisions are expected soon.

In December, 1953, the BBC celebrated the 21st anniversary of the inauguration of the original Empire Service—the small beginning from which the External Services of today have grown.

Competitive Television

Consideration of the Corporation's position vis-à-vis the new competitive Television Authority must necessarily await the passage of the relevant legislation. During the framing of the Television Bill, and later during the discussion of the Bill in Parliament, the BBC supplied factual information to the Post Office, on request.

The Coronation

Special opportunities and responsibilities fell to the BBC in connection with the Coronation and the other Royal occasions of Coronation Year. The important rôle which BBC broadcasting was privileged to play is described in the following main section of this Report.

On 28th October, 1953, the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh honoured the BBC by visiting the Television Studios at Lime Grove.

The Queen's broadcast on Christmas Day, 1953, was made from New Zealand. This was the first time that the now traditional Royal Christmas Message had been broadcast from one of the Dominions; it was also the 21st anniversary of the original broadcast made by His Majesty King George V in the newly inaugurated Empire Service on Christmas Day, 1932.

Sir Basil Nicolls

The year was marked by the retirement, in August, 1953, of Sir Basil Nicolls, after more than a quarter of a century of service to British broadcasting. Sir Basil joined the BBC in 1924. During his long and distinguished career with the Corporation he filled the posts, among others, of General Editor of BBC Publications, Controller of Administration and Controller of Programmes. During the interim between Sir William Haley's departure and the arrival of Sir Ian Jacob, Sir Basil Nicolls was acting Director-General.

The Coronation: The Day and the Year

The first steps in planning the Coronation broadcasts had been undertaken as early as June, 1952, and preparations were already well advanced by the end of the last financial year. As the Annual Report for 1952-53 indicated, the operation had been conceived in the understanding that the Coronation was an event of prime significance for the whole Commonwealth and Empire and of widespread interest to the world at large. Realising the important rôle which it was called upon to play, the Corporation resolved

from the start to devote all its resources to ensuring the success of the broadcasts and giving them the widest possible coverage. The operation thus conceived, planned and carried out was the biggest it had ever undertaken.

The full story of the BBC's part in broadcasting the Coronation has been told in book form in "The Year That Made The Day", which was published at the end of 1953. The paragraphs which follow recapitulate some of the main points of the story.

In recognition of its Coronation Day achievement the BBC was designated to receive the award presented annually by the Peabody Foundation in the United States for the promotion of international understanding through broadcasting.

The Planning

The general responsibility for organising the main broadcasts in sound and television devolved upon the two Outside Broadcasts Departments concerned. As the scheme took shape, however, it became more and more a combined operation, involving the close collaboration of almost every department of the BBC.

The planners were able to rely to some extent on the precedent of the 1937 Coronation broadcasts, of which detailed records had been preserved. However, the greater technical resources now available, and in particular the strides made in the development of television, enabled them to contemplate a far more ambitious scheme than had been possible in 1937. This naturally gave rise to new and uncharted problems. For their solution it was essential, first, to secure an early appreciation by the governing authorities of the BBC's minimum needs in terms of commentators' vantage points, microphone placings and other technical installations and, secondly, to become acquainted in minute detail with the proposed procedure and timing of the Coronation Day ceremonies. Much depended, therefore, on the liberal assistance which was sought, and received, from the Earl Marshal's Office, the Abbey authorities, the Ministry of Works and the Post Office.

The first objective of the planners was to provide a full account in sound and vision of the Coronation Service and the processions to and from Westminster Abbey. This was something falling within the BBC's experience, though it was to be on a larger scale than anything that had been attempted before. The second task was more difficult: to provide simultaneous coverage facilities not only for the BBC's many foreign language services but also for more than two hundred representatives of foreign broadcasting organisations who were to be present on the day. Thirdly, it was desired to ensure that all the programmes—both sound and television, in English and in foreign languages—were disseminated as widely as possible overseas. The accomplishment of these three purposes represented a major task of organisation, which had to be carried out without prejudice to the BBC's normal services during the months preceding the Coronation.

A comparison with the corresponding broadcasts at the time of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1937 may be apposite. In 1937 there were 17 sound commentary positions in all, including 10 for overseas services; in 1953, the plan provided for 95 commentary positions for sound, of which 84 were for overseas services. Six BBC transmitters were used in 1937 to broadcast to overseas audiences, as compared with 48 in 1953. Television, in its infancy in 1937, was represented at King George's Coronation by a single mobile unit, operating three cameras stationed near Hyde Park Corner, and by a single transmitter. In 1953, five television

cameras were stationed in Westminster Abbey and 16 more at four different positions along the route; the resulting television programme was transmitted by five high-power stations and by three of low power installed just in time for the Coronation, and was carried by specially established links to the Continent.

The Engineering Contribution

The BBC's Engineering Division bore a heavy and unique responsibility for the success of the whole scheme. To it fell the task of designing, installing and manning the intricate system of control and inter-communication needed to ensure that each phase of the operation could be carried out as planned; of providing against all technical emergencies wherever they might occur; of channelling each component part of each broadcast to its proper destination; and of devising new equipment and techniques either to meet new circumstances or to improve on existing standards. The list is by no means exhaustive.

A number of technical innovations developed by BBC engineers for the special purposes of the Coronation broadcasts played an important part in their success. Most of them have since been put into general operational use. They included the lip microphone (first developed for the 1937 Coronation), by means of which commentators working in different languages or on different networks could be placed at intervals of no more than five feet apart without causing interference to each other; the 'derivative equaliser', which proved effective in compensating for certain types of electrical and optical distortion experienced with television cameras; a new method of camera synchronisation; the 'suppressed-frame' process for recording television pictures on film; and the special equipment used in converting the television signals transmitted from this country to the different picture standards prevailing on the Continent.

In many of their tasks in connection with the Coronation the BBC engineers worked in close co-operation with the Post Office Engineering Department, which was responsible, for example, for supplying the many additional line circuits needed to complete the special communications network.

The Day in Sound and Television

The main events of Coronation Day were covered by two teams of commentators, for sound and television respectively, in continuous broadcasts lasting for more than seven hours. Both teams included Commonwealth representatives. For the Coronation Service, one sound and one television commentator took their places in the Triforium of Westminster Abbey, together with representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Radio-diffusion et Télévision Françaises, who shared a microphone. Further members of the sound and television teams were located in the Abbey annexe, in the Inner Courtyard at Buckingham Palace and at various sites along the processional route. Foreign-language staff of the BBC's External Services covered the proceedings from a number of separate positions along the same route. Places were also found and facilities provided for 213 broadcasters from abroad.

The Outside Broadcasts producer for sound directed the entire sound programme in English from a central control room established in the Verger's office at Westminster Abbey. The television producer operated from an equivalent control room in Broadcasting House. Each had at his disposal a complete communications system, linking him with every commentary position under his direction, and facilities for switching from one programme source to another at will.

To some extent the sound and television operations were complementary. The output of several of the sound 'effects' microphones in the Abbey and elsewhere was superimposed on the television broadcast, while television receivers installed at certain of the sound commentary positions along the route enabled commentators to follow what was happening in the Abbey and at other points beyond their range of vision. Some of the foreign broadcasters amplified their commentaries with descriptions of the Coronation Service as they saw it on the television screen.

The main broadcasts concluded with the appearance of Her Majesty the Queen and members of the Royal Family on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and the fly-past and salute by aircraft of the Royal Air Force. In the evening a programme of "Homage to the Queen", in which Sir Winston Churchill and nine other Commonwealth Prime Ministers took part, formed the prelude to the broadcast by Her Majesty, which, like the broadcasts earlier in the day, was relayed all over the globe. The Royal broadcast was followed by a programme, partly 'live' and partly recorded, depicting "Coronation Day Across the World". Television viewers were able during the evening to see a telerecording showing the Coronation Service and pictorial highlights of the day.

From a survey carried out by the BBC's Audience Research Department it was estimated that in Great Britain alone nearly 12 million adults listened to the sound broadcast of the Coronation and over 20 million saw it on television. This was the first time that the television audience in this country had exceeded that of sound. A sound audience of some 23 million in this country heard Her Majesty's broadcast at 9 o'clock on the evening of Coronation Day. It was not possible to compute with any certainty the total number of people overseas who heard or saw the Coronation through the medium of the BBC broadcasts and recordings, but the figure is believed to have been in the neighbourhood of 200 million.

Broadcasts for Overseas

In order to obtain world-wide coverage of the BBC's Coronation broadcasts in sound it was necessary not only to employ every available BBC transmitter but also to enlist the co-operation of many other broadcasting organisations both inside and outside the Commonwealth, for relaying purposes. Only thus was it possible to ensure that either the main programme in English or matching programmes in other languages could be heard wherever in the world there was a significant audience to listen to them. In particular, the pattern of rebroadcasting was designed to provide adequate reception in almost every part of the Commonwealth and Empire. A BBC publicity effort on a massive scale was deployed in advance in order to inform the prospective audience in each country.

In the result, the BBC programmes were relayed by nearly 3,000 stations in 75 different countries. Some 450 of these stations were in British Commonwealth and Colonial territories, 2,000 were in the United States and the remainder were in Europe and elsewhere. The main English-language programme was heard simultaneously throughout Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and over the greater part of Canada, Malaya, Ceylon, the West Indies and the Pacific area. In the United States, all four national networks carried it in full or in part.

For the non-English speaking world the BBC's External Services broadcast accounts of the Coronation in no fewer than 41 different languages. Europe was served during the day by 'live' commentaries broadcast over five networks in 15 languages, many of which were relayed by the Home Services

of the countries concerned. Recorded commentaries and studio reconstructions of the day's events were given in a further ten languages. The pattern of vernacular broadcasting for the Middle and Far East and for Latin America was similar.

The average quality of reception abroad throughout Coronation Day was good, despite fears that an ionospheric storm would cause widespread dislocation. Arrangements made for directional re-broadcasting on short waves by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the 'Voice of America' (at Tangier) and the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service (Singapore) did much to mitigate the effects of the disturbance in parts of the world where it was most acute.

The Television Relay

Some months before the Coronation, requests were received from France, the Netherlands and Western Germany for facilities to relay the BBC's television broadcast of the event. The possibility of such a relay had been demonstrated by the BBC a year earlier when it successfully transmitted a number of programmes over a temporary television link established between Paris and London. The new project, though more complex technically, was regarded as practicable and the BBC worked hard to bring it about in co-operation with the television authorities of the three countries concerned. Temporary links were established between those countries and the United Kingdom and tests carried out some six weeks before Coronation Day showed that good reception was feasible.

The actual operation was carried out without serious hitch or difficulty. Radio links took the BBC television signal in stages from London to Paris, where it was converted to the French 819-line and 441-line standards; via Belgium to Breda, in Holland, for conversion to the Dutch 625-line standard; and from there to Wuppertal, in Germany, where it was fed into the German television network. For the sound accompaniment, the whole of the Coronation Service and sound 'effects' from the processional route were transmitted by line to all three countries. In France, television viewers shared with ordinary listeners the sound commentary provided by French-speaking commentators in the Abbey and elsewhere. In Holland and in Germany, viewers heard separate commentaries in their own languages; these were not broadcast with the television signals from London but were given by carefully-briefed commentators as they watched the television pictures in their own countries.

The relay was carried by twelve Continental transmitters in all to an estimated one and a half million viewers. Its success was largely responsible for the subsequent move to set up a European network for the exchange of television programmes, as noted elsewhere.

In countries further afield, which could not receive the television broadcast direct, television viewers were able to see the Coronation by means of a telerecording—a record on film of the actual broadcast. In Canada and the United States of America it became possible to televise the full BBC telerecording of the Coronation on the same day, 2nd June, thanks to an arrangement with the Royal Air Force involving the use of helicopters in the United Kingdom, relays of Canberra jet bombers to carry the film across the Atlantic and collaboration with the Royal Canadian Air Force for the last stages of the journey. The first pictures appeared on Canadian television screens at 4.15 p.m., Ottawa time, only a few hours after the events they depicted had taken place in London. The United States networks carried either the BBC telerecording or others made independently and flown across.

by the same means. Telerecordings were also supplied to broadcasting organisations in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Venezuela and Cuba.

The Recording Operation

Full recordings were made of all the main Coronation Day broadcasts, both for immediate use and for archive purposes. For the sound broadcasts, this involved the simultaneous employment of 50 disk-recording channels, 16 magnetic-tape recording channels and 14 portable magnetic-recording machines. Both recording staff and equipment had to be called in from the Regions to augment the central resources. The resulting recordings required the use of more than 3,500 disks and some 85 miles of magnetic tape. Recordings of the television broadcast comprised one of full length, lasting about seven hours, and a shorter version consisting of selected excerpts. The former was made by the standard BBC telerecording process, in which the television picture is photographed on to cinematograph film. For the latter (which was shown to British viewers the same evening) similar film was employed, but the method used incorporated the 'suppressed-frame' process developed by the BBC's Engineering Research Department for the occasion. In all, some 80,000 feet of negative film and some 200,000 feet of print were handled by the film laboratories on the BBC's behalf on 2nd June.

Other Broadcasts

The Coronation Day broadcasts formed the climax to a planned scheme of programmes, spread over many months prior to the event, in all the BBC's services. Many distinguished personalities, including a number from other Commonwealth countries, and many outstanding artists and musicians contributed to these programmes, which had as their general intention to create a unified awareness of the religious and constitutional significance of the Coronation and to place it in its rightful setting against the background of the history, traditions and national characteristics of the British peoples. Other broadcasts, including many of a less serious nature, contributed to the nation-wide mood of gaiety and expectancy which built up as the great day drew near. A special pattern of programmes, grave and gay, was broadcast in Coronation week.

The year also provided many notable outside broadcasts, apart from the Coronation itself. BBC microphones and television cameras were in attendance at nearly all of the many public engagements undertaken by Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family during the spring and summer of 1953, enabling listeners and viewers all over the country to participate in such varied and colourful events as the launching of the Royal Yacht on the Clyde, the Presentation of Colours to the Household Cavalry, the Royal Tournament, Royal Ascot, Trooping the Colour, the Review of the Fleet at Spithead, the Review of the Royal Air Force at Odiham, the Royal Progresses in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales and the Service of Thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Royal Tour

A team of seven BBC representatives, including three engineers, was assigned to cover the Royal Tour of the Commonwealth, which began in November. The arrangements presented special problems, not only because of the length of the journey—between 40,000 and 50,000 miles—and its six months' duration, but also because of the ever-changing scene from country to country, from aircraft to ship and from ship to shore. The speed of the Royal progress was also a complicating factor: in many cases a single day's itinerary included a number of public engagements at places

far apart. To meet these difficulties the BBC team was divided into three groups, each consisting of one commentator and one engineer. One group accompanied the Royal party throughout, while the other two proceeded ahead of it by a series of 'leap-frogging' movements in order to establish the necessary contacts and technical facilities and to gather material in advance of its arrival. The seventh member of the team acted as communications organiser and stand-by reporter.

To enable broadcasts to be made of events on board the s.s. "Gothic" microphone points were set up in various parts of the ship and connected to a specially-constructed control room. The resulting material reached the BBC by means of a short-wave radio-telephone transmitter, installed in the "Gothic" on Admiralty instructions, which provided direct communication with a Post Office receiving station in the United Kingdom. In other cases the material for broadcasting, whether "live" or previously recorded, was transmitted to London over the normal international radio-telephone system.

Listeners to the BBC's Home and Overseas Services were able to follow the story of the tour in a series of weekly Royal Commonwealth Tour Reports, supplemented by regular news coverage and by special programmes devoted to the major events and ceremonial occasions. Filmed reports of the tour were flown back to this country at intervals for inclusion in Television Newsreel.

The Corporation records its gratitude to the broadcasting organisations in all the Colonies and other Commonwealth territories visited in the course of the tour, whose staff and facilities were unstintingly placed at the disposal of the BBC.

The Queen's Christmas Broadcast

The broadcast of Her Majesty's Christmas message to the Commonwealth from Auckland, New Zealand, and of the world-wide exchange of greetings which preceded it, entailed a further major task of organisation. Both the programme details and the technical arrangements were handled jointly by the BBC and the broadcasting authorities of Australia and New Zealand.

In order to guarantee satisfactory reception in this country a number of alternative radio circuits from New Zealand and Australia to London were arranged. At one stage as many as nine different circuits were being fed into Broadcasting House from the Post Office Radio Terminal and from the BBC's receiving station at Tatsfield.

Home Sound Broadcasting

Development

In drawing up its plans for the next 10 years the Corporation envisaged the continuance of the Home Sound services in their present form for some years to come. This being established, it became possible to proceed to a full-scale review of the scope and needs of these services for the next five years. The review was still in progress at the end of the year.

Meanwhile, a good deal was being done, and more was being planned, to improve the technical basis of sound broadcasting. Individual studios and control rooms—many of them a heritage of the war-time dispersal of broadcasting operations—were overhauled and re-equipped; new premises were planned; and a two-year programme of general studio improvement, both in London and in the Regions, was set on foot. Further progress was made

with the short-term scheme for extending coverage by the use of low-power transmitters. Finally, and most important, a real prospect of solving the ever more pressing problems of poor reception and interference was opened up by the Government's decision, in July, 1953, in favour of the introduction of Very High Frequency broadcasting to reinforce the present system. These and other technical developments affecting sound broadcasting are discussed more fully elsewhere in this Report.

As expected, a further decline in the volume of listening, especially during the evening hours, was registered during the year. This was again largely attributable to the increase in television viewing. Nevertheless, though smaller than in the past, the audiences for sound broadcasting were often massive. Audiences of over 8 million were not uncommon for the more popular sound programmes.

Programme Services

An innovation during the year was the decision to open the Third Programme at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons during the winter months and to close down half an hour earlier each evening through the week. This practice, which began in September, was favourably received. Apart from this, there were no major changes in the structure or general pattern of the three domestic services—Home Service, Light Programme and Third Programme.

The paragraphs which follow review the year's work in the programme departments. Details of the contents of the three services and of their comparative programme output will be found in various appendices to this Report.

News

The news services were continued in their established form. Five news bulletins and one summary of the news were broadcast daily in all Home Services, and two news bulletins and two summaries in the Light Programme.* Whenever Parliament was in session, "Today in Parliament" was given nightly in the Home Service, with a repeat next morning in the Light Programme. There were also the daily broadcasts of "Radio Newsreel" in the Light Programme, and both the Home Services and the Light Programme carried regular sports bulletins. All these varied news services were broadcast over the whole national network; they were supplemented locally by services of Regional news collected and edited by separate news departments in all the six Regions.

By the end of the year the BBC's central news-gathering organisation was employing 12 specialist correspondents and general reporters at home and 12 staff correspondents based at centres abroad. One new foreign post was opened, covering the Far East and South-East Asia. Special arrangements were made to cover the principal international conferences held during the year. Special correspondents were sent to Kenya and Korea.

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- * 7.0 a.m. All Home Services (weekdays only).
 - 8.0 a.m. All Home Services.
 - 9.0 a.m. Light Programme.
 - 1.0 p.m. All Home Services.
 - 6.0 p.m. All Home Services.
 - 7.0 p.m. Light Programme (Summary, followed by Radio Newsreel).
 - 9.0 p.m. All Home Services.
 - 10.0 p.m. Light Programme.
 - 11.0 p.m. All Home Services (Summary).
 - 11.56 p.m. Light Programme (Summary).

Warning Services

Arrangements were completed with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the BBC to broadcast, in conjunction with Meteorological Office forecasts of persistent fog, a message reminding users of fires and furnaces of the measures they should take to reduce smoke. The BBC undertook also to broadcast immediate warning of the escape of a dangerous inmate from Broadmoor Institution, when so requested. The Departmental Committee on Coastal Flooding, set up after the East Coast flood disaster early in 1953, recommended in August that no flood warnings should be broadcast by the BBC, for reasons which were stated, and the Government accepted the Committee's recommendations. Details of SOS and police messages broadcast by the BBC are given in Appendix X.

Public Events

The Coronation and the other Royal occasions of Coronation Year were the outstanding items in the calendar of outside broadcasts. Apart from these, the main focus was on sport. Over the year, listeners were able to hear commentaries on most of the principal sporting events, including the Cup Final, the Test Matches against Australia and the West Indies, the horse-racing Classics, the Robinson-Turpin fight and many others. Arrangements for the Test Matches held in England included a continuous commentary beamed to Australia. The tense final stages of the 5th Test at the Oval were broadcast 'live' to all parts of the world. The Grand National was again broadcast in the Home and External services of the BBC; as last year, the broadcast was made from a recording in which the promoters of the event retained a copyright.

Other commitments undertaken by the Outside Broadcasts Department included such diverse events as the Royal Academy Dinner, the Trafalgar Day Ceremony and a Cambridge Union Society debate. The Department was also responsible for providing material for feature programmes of the 'actuality' type, as, for example, in a series describing how people in various parts of Britain were preparing for the Coronation.

Political Broadcasting

An agreement reached between the Corporation, the Government and the Opposition provided for sixteen Party Political Broadcasts in the year 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954. The allotment to the Conservative Party was six broadcasts on sound and two on television; to the Labour Party five on sound and two on television, and to the Liberal Party one broadcast which might be made both on sound and television simultaneously.

Fourteen Party Political Broadcasts were given during the year. This total included nine on sound only—four by the Conservative Party and five by the Labour Party. Of the remainder, four were given in the Television Service—two each by the Conservative and Labour Parties. The Liberal Party exercised its right to give its one broadcast on sound and television simultaneously.

There were sixteen Ministerial broadcasts during the year. Members of Parliament continued to broadcast their impressions of the work of both Houses in the weekly series "The Week in Westminster". An experiment was made in broadcasting from the Party Conferences of the Conservative and Labour Parties held at Margate in the autumn of 1953. Two broadcasters, Mr. John Strachey, M.P. and Mr. Ted Leather, M.P., described and discussed the events of each day throughout the meeting of both Conferences. The broadcasts were given a wide audience in the Light Programme.

Lectures

The 1953 Reith Lectures were given by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. His subject was "Science and the Common Understanding". The six lectures were broadcast in the Home Service and repeated in the Third Programme and the General Overseas Service. Dr. Oppenheimer, who paid a short visit to this country in November as the guest of the BBC, broadcast the first two lectures in person and recorded the remainder for transmission after his return.

As in previous years, the BBC also broadcast a number of foundation and other public lectures of special interest, either as first delivered or revised for broadcasting. A list is given in Appendix VII.

Talks and Discussions

Two major talks series, "The World Today" and "World Commentary", with the Thursday evening discussions in the Home Service continued to provide the main opportunities for examining current affairs at home, in the Commonwealth and abroad. These programmes—necessarily planned well in advance—were supplemented in the Home Service from September onwards by daily commentaries on events fresh in the public mind; the theme for each day of the week (from Monday to Friday) being supplied from foreign affairs, agriculture, home affairs, general news and sport. A similar service was provided for Light Programme listeners in the five-minute "Topic for Tonight". With the New Year the schedule of Home Service talks on current affairs was further revised. The daily commentaries were reinforced by a magazine programme, "At Home and Abroad", broadcast on Tuesday and Friday of each week, which brought together a number of talks by authoritative speakers on topics of the moment, including the regular commentaries from the U.S.A. and the Dominions. Studies of contemporary affairs were also a constant ingredient of the Third Programme. Two talks broadcast in this programme in February by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, on "The Revolution in Strategy", stimulated considerable interest and comment.

During the summer, as an experiment, a team of German broadcasters was invited to Broadcasting House for a microphone discussion on "Ourselves and Germany". The success of this experiment led to another of the same kind in December, when questions on France and French opinion were answered by a French team of five chosen to represent different aspects of French life.

Many talks reflected the mood and aspirations of the people, both of the older and of the younger generation, in Coronation Year. Appropriate also to this occasion were various broadcasts by speakers from the Dominions, and by others on subjects of Commonwealth interest.

The story of the conquest of Everest was told to Home Service listeners by Sir John Hunt, with contributions from other members of the Expedition who were present with him in the studio. The party had earlier been met on arrival in this country and interviews with Sir John Hunt, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing were recorded for broadcasting in the Home Service and Light Programme. The contribution of science to the success of the Expedition was the subject of three talks in "Science Survey", the Home Service series which week by week covered a wide field of scientific discovery and applied science. Talks on scientific subjects were also broadcast regularly in the Third Programme.

Memorial programmes to Hilaire Belloc and Dylan Thomas were broadcast in the Home Service. In the Third Programme Belloc's poem "In Praise of Wine" was read by the late Lord Norwich, to whom it had been dedicated. Programmes in honour of Cecil Rhodes and Lord Milner, whose centenaries fell in the year under review, brought together some interesting reminiscences which might otherwise have gone unrecorded.

Current literature was reviewed regularly in the three programme services. The weekly Home Service programme "The Critics", now in its seventh year, retained its audience undiminished. In the Third Programme the monthly 'literary magazine' "New Soundings" was succeeded by "First Hearing", in which the emphasis was not only on new writing but on new writers. Books were read in serial form in both the Home Service and Light Programme; a list is given in Appendix VII.

The BBC's place as a successful pioneer in agricultural broadcasting was recognised by the decision of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation to hold its first Conference of European Farm Radio Directors in London, with the BBC acting as host. The Conference, which was held in Broadcasting House in July, succeeded in its aim of establishing closer co-operation and an exchange of ideas. As in previous years, the Royal Agricultural Show, held in 1953 at Blackpool, was given wide coverage in the BBC's Home and Overseas programmes. The normal weekly programmes of information for farmers and gardeners were maintained throughout the year.

The Executive Committee of the Workers' Educational Association expressed their satisfaction with "the various interesting ways" in which the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Association was commemorated in broadcast programmes.

"Woman's Hour" was broadcast in the Light Programme in the early afternoon from Monday to Friday each week, except for a short summer break. With its Sunday programme "At Home for the Day", it aimed not only to entertain its listeners but to inform them on many matters of domestic economy. "Can I Help You?" in the Light Programme, "Money Matters" and "Hints for Housewives" in the Home Service, were also programmes of practical help and advice.

Further Education

The BBC's policy with regard to educational programmes for adult audiences was described in the Annual Report for the year 1952-53. The policy is to be reviewed in the summer of 1954.

In planning for the year under report, the aim was to provide series for listeners with different educational backgrounds, and the subjects were chosen mainly with the object of extending either the listener's knowledge of the wider world around him (e.g., "Six African Studies" and "Tradition and Experiment in Asia"), or his ability to enjoy it (e.g., four introductory talks to broadcast performances of Shakespeare). There was also a series on natural history, "The Pattern in Nature", planned with an eye to the current interest in environmental studies. These programmes were in the Home Service. In the Light Programme an ambitious magazine series, "Leslie Baily's Log Book", presented a number of trades, skills and crafts and the people concerned with them, and sought to show their place in the pattern of an industrial society. The various programmes in the series entitled "Younger Generation", also in the Light Programme, continued to attract an audience of young people.

The successful talks by Anthony Hopkins, "Studies in Musical Taste", were followed by a second series, "Talking About Music". Similarly, it was decided, in response to demand, to extend the series of experimental French language lessons given under the title "En Voyage" beyond the 12 weeks originally planned. This series presented in dramatic form situations in which the British traveller with little French was likely to find himself; it was intended to be amusing as well as instructional, and is believed to have been successful in fulfilling both aims.

The BBC was able to estimate the success of its Further Education policy from the reports of field workers. Audience Research showed that there was an appreciative public for all programmes in this category.

Over a quarter of a million copies of the half-yearly BBC publication "Listen and Learn", which gives advance information about the serious programmes, were distributed free of charge. After requests had been received from a number of libraries the distribution was extended to include every full-time branch of a public library in the country.

Features

Feature and documentary programmes portrayed current developments and problems in many parts of the world. The first of the Commonwealth Projects—agreed upon at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in 1952—consisted of three programmes on the Colombo Plan, and representatives of the BBC and the Australian Broadcasting Commission were sent to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaya to collect material. With the collaboration of the Mutual Security Agency, BBC observers visited most of the NATO countries. Other feature-writers were sent to Burma, Morocco, Egypt, the Greek Islands and Greenland. A features-producer was seconded to UNESCO for special coverage of the Middle East.

The Coronation provided the occasion for a number of related feature programmes and series. A further series, prepared primarily for broadcasting in the Overseas Service, followed the course of the Royal Tour. The 21st Anniversary of the BBC's External Services formed the subject of three features dealing with the history and the problems of broadcasting for abroad.

In the literary sphere, notable work was contributed both by members of the BBC's Features Department and by writers from outside. "The Streets of Pompeii", by Henry Reed, received the Radio Italia Prize for 1953. "Under Milk Wood", specially commissioned by the BBC from the late Dylan Thomas, and broadcast three times in the Third Programme, was generally agreed to be an outstanding contribution to the art of the radio.

Drama

Nearly 200 full-length plays, some 150 shorter plays and 17 serial dramatisations were broadcast during the year. Most of the plays were chosen, as before, from the broad field of classical and contemporary dramatic literature, but the BBC's policy of encouraging writers to create especially for the medium began to be reflected in an increasing contribution from this source, in the form both of new radio plays and of free adaptations from novels and stories.

Other recent trends were extended and developed. Last year's Home Service series "English Theatre, 1900-50" was followed early in 1954 by "Twentieth Century Theatre", devoted to plays representative of the theatre abroad in the same period. The U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Italy, France, Germany, Spain and Sweden were countries represented in this series, which included little-known works by Eugene O'Neill, Chiarelli, Pirandello, Anouilh,

Strindberg, Zuckmayer and others. In the Light Programme, last year's successful experiment of inviting leading actors and actresses to appear in plays of their own choosing was repeated with a further season of 20 plays, broadcast in the "Curtain Up" series under the heading "The Stars in Their Choices"; and another recent innovation, "Radio Theatre", was given a second run during which 25 new radio plays were presented.

Already established series such as "Saturday Night Theatre" and "World Theatre" continued to offer a wide variety of dramatic fare. International Theatre Week was marked by a special production in "Saturday Night Theatre" of "Le Jeu des Quatre Fils Aymon" by the Belgian writer Hermann Closson. The 1953 Italia Prize Play "Christopher Columbus" was given in an English translation in the Third Programme. Towards the end of the year the Third Programme broadcast a number of specially commissioned translations of unfamiliar Spanish plays, as part of a pattern of programmes designed to explore the cultural heritage of Spain.

Serial dramatisations of classic novels retained their popularity; works presented in this form in the Home Service included H. G. Wells' "The War in the Air", Ouida's "Under Two Flags" and Richard Hughes' "High Wind in Jamaica".

Music

The activities of the Music Division in the period under review can perhaps best be appreciated by reference to Appendix VII, which indicates the range and scope of the musical works broadcast in the Home Sound services. (The Music Division is also responsible for the music broadcast in the General Overseas Service.)

Home Service Music. The Home Service maintained the policy of fully representing the standard works of the classical and romantic composers. However, the music of today was by no means neglected and 12 works by contemporary British composers were given a first hearing during the year. As before, the output of serious music was predominantly orchestral, but provision was made for lovers of chamber music, opera, choral music and works for the individual voice or instrument.

Two symphony concerts were broadcast from the studio every week—except during the seasons of Promenade Concerts—and there were two regular weekly chamber music recitals. These were supplemented by several notable series of orchestral programmes, such as "Orchestras of Britain", which featured six of the country's best-known symphony orchestras in turn. The ten public concerts given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra during the winter and early spring were relayed from the Festival Hall. Eleven programmes in all were relayed from five festivals—the Three Choirs Festival, the Leeds Triennial Festival, and the Festivals in Edinburgh, Cheltenham and Westmorland.

In the earlier part of the year special concerts, musical series and other performances were broadcast in connection with the Coronation. Other notable musical events included Kirsten Flagstad's farewell concert, which was organised by the BBC; the St. Cecilia's Day Concert, given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; and the inauguration of the new organ at the Royal Festival Hall.

Two new light music series featuring the BBC Concert Orchestra, "I Know What I Like" and "All For Your Delight", were launched in the autumn; the popular "Those Were The Days" attained its 500th performance in February.

Third Programme Music. The Third Programme made further use of its special opportunities for giving recognition to the unknown, the neglected and the experimental and for presenting composers and their works in full musical perspective. The music of the 20th century was again well represented and several first performances were given. There were 80 operatic broadcasts in all, including relays from Glyndebourne, Salzburg, Bayreuth and Edinburgh.

The attention given to Spanish cultural achievements has been mentioned in another context. Broadcasts of Spanish music included several programmes specially recorded in Spain itself and studio presentations of lesser-known Spanish operas.

Light Programme Music. Light musical entertainment was organised in a number of series in which the BBC Concert Orchestra, formed in the previous year, was assisted by soloists and chorus, and in some cases by military bands. Typical series were "Beaux and Belles", in which Sir Compton Mackenzie recalled songs, shows, dances and personalities of Edwardian days; "Nights of Gladness", which ranged from operetta to musical comedy and revue; "Ballerina Story", which introduced many excerpts from the repertoire of ballet music; and "Carnival Concert", which brought holiday music from pier pavilions and seaside bandstands.

In May and June, 1953, the BBC, in association with the LCC, promoted five public concerts of light music in the Royal Festival Hall, under the title "The Light Programme Music Festival of 1953": The orchestral work was undertaken by the BBC Concert Orchestra and the London Light Orchestra, under a number of different conductors.

Established programmes such as "Grand Hotel" continued to be popular. "May I Introduce?", a series giving young artists their first solo broadcasts, was reinstated during the year. In "Concert Hour" and "Music of the Masters" the daytime listener continued to be offered regular performances of the standard orchestral and symphonic repertory.

Gramophone Programmes. The BBC's Gramophone Department made contributions to broadcast programmes in all services. For the purposes of the Third Programme the Gramophone Library supplied complete recordings of operas, recorded performances of rare works outside the normal repertory, and recordings of standard works performed by artists of international repute. In the Home Service and Light Programme a number of popular series were built round gramophone records: those broadcast in the former included the long-established "Sunday Morning Prom", "Music Magazine", "This Week's Composer" and "Desert Island Discs"; and in the latter, the request programmes "Housewives' Choice" and "Family Favourites", Jack Jackson's "Record Round-up", B. C. Hilliam's "Disc Doodling", and several other programmes in which well-known personalities presented records of their choice.

Apart from its gramophone record commitments the Department was responsible for a number of film adaptations for broadcasting in the Home Service and Light Programme.

Variety

The public appetite for light entertainment showed no signs of satiation. Output of sound programmes in this category rose to an average of 86 per week, as compared with 80 a week in the previous year, and the programme appreciation figures revealed by Audience Research remained consistently high. Experience showed that there was no dearth of talented performers

in the country; the major problem was to find the first-class comedy script-writers upon whom the success of this form of entertainment increasingly depends.

Several successful new comedy series were introduced during the year, notably "Meet the Huggetts", "Life of Bliss", "Star Bill", "Variety Playhouse" and "The Frankie Howerd Show". A number of longer-established favourites, such as "Take It From Here", "Ray's A Laugh", "Life with the Lyons", "Bedtime with Braden" and "The Goon Show", retained and even increased their popularity. The science-fiction serial "Journey into Space" was extremely well received and two new "quiz" programmes, "The Name's the Same" and "What Do You Know?", likewise found appreciative audiences. The constant search for new talent was reflected in two programme series, "The Light-Optimists" and "Midday Music Hall", which served as a means of introducing artists and writers new to broadcasting.

Artists who scored a big personal success included Al Read, Frankie Howerd, Tony Hancock, Terry-Thomas, George Cole, Jack Warner and Kathleen Harrison. In the exacting field of comedy script-writing, Godfrey Harrison, Ray Galton and Alan Simpson established themselves alongside men with a longer experience of writing for broadcasting, such as Frank Muir, Denis Norden and Eric Sykes, who, themselves, maintained a consistently high standard.

The BBC Show Band continued to provide an effective outlet for the work of British popular composers in its thrice-weekly broadcasts.

School Broadcasting

Broadcasting to schools has long been regarded as one of the BBC's most valuable and important activities. The organisation of this service during the past year remained the joint responsibility of the School Broadcasting Department, which prepared and produced the actual programmes, and the School Broadcasting Council, which carried out its parallel duties of reviewing the general aim and scope of the programmes and assessing their effectiveness in the schools. In the course of these duties the Council reviewed both the provision made for Music at the Junior stage and the series of programmes on "Religion and Philosophy" broadcast for the Sixth Forms of Secondary Grammar Schools. On its advice the "News Commentary for Schools", introduced as a daily programme during the war and subsequently reduced to two broadcasts a week, was withdrawn in favour of an additional Current Affairs programme.

A new development in school broadcasting was the introduction of a weekly period devoted to experimental programmes of various kinds and for different age groups. One of the series planned was of special interest: it was an attempt to make a contribution to the general education of children aged about 13 and of I.Q. 70-85 in Secondary Modern and All-Age schools, taking account of their relative mental and physical development and of the emotional factors involved. The School Broadcasting Council was expected to report in due course on the reception of this series in schools.

During the year, effect was given to one of the decisions of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference of 1952, which had resolved that instead of exchanging complete ready-made programmes it was preferable to exchange the raw material from which programmes for children could be compiled to suit local conditions. The first series of programmes under this scheme, broadcast under the title "The Commonwealth and Ourselves", made

welcome listening in schools in this country. Reciprocally, the BBC supplied material for programmes on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Royal children to be broadcast to schools in Australia in connection with the Royal Tour.

Religious Broadcasting

Religious broadcasting continued to make a vigorous contribution to the spiritual life of the community, not only by offering opportunities for corporate Christian worship—especially to those prevented from attending regular places of worship—but also by promoting thought and discussion about the place of religion in a world of changing values.

A number of broadcasts in the first quarter of the year were intended to serve as a preparation for the service of Coronation. During the following winter religious broadcasting reflected and supported a major movement in the life of the churches through a number of programmes given in connection with “Bible Weeks” and the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Bible Society. These included two features: “The Story of the Bible”, which told of the composition and compilation of the Bible and its translation into English, and “For All the World”, in which the work of the Bible Society was described. There were also six Sunday evening talks on “Reading the Bible”, as well as a number of individual programmes on related themes.

The established daily and weekly religious programmes were maintained (see Appendix VIII). The People’s Service, broadcast on Sundays in the Light Programme, increased its audience considerably during the year. A sequence of four services conducted by the Reverend George McLeod from the island of Iona was a notable event in religious broadcasting.

Special broadcasts marked the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley and the meetings of the International Congregational Council. Meetings of the Society of Friends and the Salvation Army were broadcast for the first time.

A series of talks given in the Third Programme under the title “The Symbol and the Myth” reviewed the controversy arising from Professor Bultman’s theories about the translation of the message of the Gospel into modern terms. A new form of programme consisted of readings of reconstructions of St. Paul’s sermons, in which the outlines given in the Acts of the Apostles were expanded with material from the Epistles to full sermon length.

A fresh attempt to awaken interest in the great religions of the world other than Christianity was made in a series of Home Service talks on “Faith and Life”, in which distinguished Hindu, Buddhist, Moslem and Jewish speakers discussed the question whether their religious beliefs led to a world-denying, a world-affirming or a world-redeeming attitude. The Chief Rabbi broadcast as usual on the eve of Jewish festivals.

The Central Religious Advisory Committee met twice during the year to discuss programmes and to give advice on various matters laid before it.

Children’s Programmes

“Children’s Hour” in sound continued to appeal to a large audience of young people of ages ranging from four to early teens. There was no evidence of any substantial decline in listening; indeed, the figures for a Request Week Ballot held early in 1954 showed an increase on those of the previous year. The primary purpose of “Children’s Hour”—to provide entertainment—was interpreted in the widest sense; the policy was to ensure that the material broadcast to children, in their own programme, was good, varied and comprehensible, while preserving a satisfactory balance between the younger and the older listener.

Many of the programmes broadcast served the purpose of advice and instruction as well as entertainment. A series on careers reached its 20th edition. Contemporary events were covered in a monthly magazine programme. A number of exchange programmes and recorded messages from children abroad played their part in promoting international understanding.

Programmes broadcast on Sundays—an important listening day for children—included a new religious feature “For Thy Great Glory”; descriptive visits to some of the great Cathedral Churches of Britain; a play-sequence, “Men of Courage”; dramatised “Lives of the Saints”; and programmes of traditional stories and music from the different Regions, given under the title “Can I Get There By Candlelight?”. The never-ceasing demand for serial plays was met by a twice-weekly allocation; the “thriller” being balanced as far as possible by the quieter “family” play.

Appeals for Charity

The Sunday evening “Week’s Good Cause” appeals broadcast in the Home Service resulted during the year in a total response of £168,426. In addition to the “Week’s Good Cause”, there was the annual Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, broadcast by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe in the Home Service and Light Programme. It resulted in donations to a total of £16,918 8s. 7d.

There were also special appeals of national interest. The Dean of Westminster broadcast on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Appeal Fund in both the sound and television services. An appeal for the Greek Earthquake Appeal Fund was given by Captain P. D. Gick, R.N., of H.M.S. “Daring”, and one for the Cyprus Earthquake Relief Fund by Mr. Gilbert Harding.

Television Broadcasting

On 28th October, 1953, the BBC received the honour of a visit by Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Television Studios at Lime Grove. During a stay of nearly three hours, Her Majesty was present in the studio for the transmission of a play and a specially arranged variety performance and also saw a programme in rehearsal.

The Royal visit coincided with the start of a new phase in the development of the Television Service. By the occupation, during the winter of 1953, of the first part of the new Television Centre in Shepherd’s Bush, all the departments of the Service were again together for the first time since they outgrew the premises at Alexandra Palace some six years earlier. This long-awaited reunion, together with the easing of the restrictions on capital expenditure imposed by Her Majesty’s Government in 1951, and the promise of additional financial resources for television, made it possible for the Corporation to start upon the execution of its main plan for the future of television. The principal objectives of this plan were four:

- to bring BBC television within the reach of all but 3 per cent. of the population by completing a plan for national coverage;
- to provide an alternative television programme;
- to increase substantially the ability of the Regions to originate programmes for national and local viewing, and
- to introduce transmissions in colour as soon as this should be technically feasible.

Owing to the continuing rapid advance in technical matters and the widening experience of operating a television service, and because the Charter offered a longer period in which an ordered plan of development might be steadily realised, it was thought wise as a first step, to review the resources, both human and material, which the plan called for. A comprehensive five-year scheme was drawn up and is now in course of realisation.

The expansion of the Service was matched by the growth of the viewing audience. Over a million new sets were licensed in the course of the year, and the total number of combined sound and television licences passed the three million mark early in 1954.

National Coverage

At the beginning of the year five high-power television stations were in operation and permission had been given for the construction of three temporary low-power stations in time for the Coronation. The latter were put into service as planned and at that stage it was estimated that some 84 per cent. of the total population was within reach of television.

The second part of the BBC's plan for national coverage, comprising five stations of medium power, had been deferred for over two years by Government decision, but in July, 1953, the BBC was authorised to begin their construction. Permission was also given to establish two low-power stations, to serve the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands respectively, and to transfer the London station from Alexandra Palace to Crystal Palace. In January, 1954, Government approval was given for a further six low-power stations, representing the third and final stage of the coverage plan.

(Thanks to the fact that the sites had been chosen and specifications for much of the equipment drawn up in advance, it was expected that the five medium-power stations would be completed in permanent form before the end of 1955. Meanwhile, arrangements were made to provide an interim service on low power in some of the areas concerned.)

It is estimated that the completion of the network of 18 permanent stations will extend the range of the existing service so as to cover some 97 per cent. of the total population of the United Kingdom, thus fulfilling the BBC's ambition to provide a national television service. (Further details regarding the new stations are given in the Engineering section of this Report.)

Regional Development and the Second Programme

The priority given to coverage was not, however, achieved at the expense of preparations for a second programme. Though its start must await, among other things, the allocation by the Government of wavelength channels, much was done, particularly in the Regions, to develop the programme resources upon which two programmes would be dependent. It was decided, as part of the development plan, to increase the number of mobile television units allocated to Regions from three to five—which, with the three based on London, will make a total of eight for the whole country; to establish Regional Film Units, beginning with Northern Ireland, and to provide simple studio facilities at some Regional Centres to be decided. Orders for some of the equipment were placed during the year.

Full use was made, meanwhile, of the mobile units and other facilities already at the disposal of the Regions, as witnessed by a steady and welcome increase in the numbers of programmes of all types which they contributed to the national network. During the twelve months under review Regional contributions rose to more than double the average of the previous year.

Colour

In planning for the five-year period the BBC has had to take account of the fact that, while substantial progress has been made in developing systems of transmitting television pictures in colour, no completely satisfactory system from the point of view of a public television service is yet available in this country. A recommendation from the Television Advisory Committee on the system to be employed is not expected until the end of 1954. In the meanwhile, both BBC engineers and the Radio Industry are expending considerable effort on research into colour systems.

In these circumstances, the BBC does not expect to be able to introduce regular transmissions in colour within the next two years. Plans have been made, however, for experimental transmissions to be made as soon as technical progress permits, and the additional space needed to house colour equipment is being allowed for in the design of new studios and technical areas.

Premises and Studios

The first section of the Television Centre at Shepherd's Bush was planned primarily to accommodate the great number of workshops, scenery docks, design offices, carpenters' shops, and scene-painting galleries which television requires and which, together, occupy a cubic capacity bigger than that of Broadcasting House. All these sections were removed from Alexandra Palace and installed, together with all their equipment, at the new Centre within a period of three weeks in January, 1954. More than fifty productions were designed, built and supplied to the studios during the same period without putting any of the work out to contract. Though scenery is still conveyed by road to the studios at Lime Grove, the gain in efficiency and convenience resulting from the opening of this new section was considerable.

The building is also housing, for the time being, most of the offices of the Service. The next main stage is designed to provide several new and larger studios and permanent office accommodation. Full-scale planning of this was resumed.

In August, a fourth large studio, a central control room and a programme presentation suite were completed and came into operation at the existing studio centre at Lime Grove. The main drama studio was withdrawn for modification and improvement and came back into service in March, 1954. New premises were provided for the film and telerecording units. The former Shepherd's Bush Empire was acquired and adapted as a television theatre.

These additional facilities, with other technical improvements introduced during the year, sensibly enlarged the scope of programme production. There was a further increase in the total hours of broadcasting, which rose from an average of 35 hours a week at the beginning of the year to about 37 hours a week at the end. The latter figure was due to be raised again in April by the introduction of extra programmes between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoons.

International Television

The success of the Coronation relay to the Continent, following upon that of the cross-Channel transmissions organised by the BBC with the co-operation of Radiodiffusion et Télévision Françaises in 1950 and 1952, created widespread interest in the possibility of international exchanges of television programmes. Discussions took place between Continental and BBC programme and engineering staff with a view to organising the practical measures required to bring this about.

In order to gain experience of the type of material available and to assist in forecasting the demand for programme exchanges, plans were made to establish experimental links between the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Western Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy for a period of about four weeks during June and July, 1954. It was envisaged that each country would contribute programmes which could be taken by all the other countries participating in the experiment. A further possibility was that the temporary links might be re-established between neighbouring countries for about three months later in the year; this would enable the BBC, for example, to relay selected programmes from the Continent on request.

Public Events

Apart from the Coronation itself and the other ceremonial occasions of 1953, Coronation Year provided a rich variety of subjects for outside broadcasts. All the mobile television units were busily employed.

The year was an outstanding one for sport. Happily, it was once again possible for the Cup Final to be shown on television. Later in the year, the Football Association Jubilee match against a "Rest of the World" side and the game between England and Hungary gave the opportunity to watch football of classic quality. Rugby Union international matches televised were limited to the three played by the New Zealand touring team against Wales, England and Scotland respectively. The Australian cricket tour during the summer provided many hours of viewing, culminating in the excitements of the Final Test at the Oval. Record-breaking achievements in athletics and some spectacular show-jumping were seen in broadcasts from the White City. The game of golf presents obvious difficulties as a subject for television, but a carefully planned attempt to cover the Ryder Cup matches between British and American professionals was not unsuccessful.

These were only a few events from a programme of sports broadcasts which embraced lawn tennis, badminton, ice-hockey, table tennis, billiards, horse-racing, greyhound-racing, boxing, wrestling, swimming, skating, curling, bowls and basketball. Sport apart, outside television broadcasts ranged in subject from an Oxford Union Debate to the manufacture of Centurion tanks, and from the Severn Wildfowl Trust, with Peter Scott as host, to the Exhibition of Flemish Art at Burlington House, with guidance from Sir Gerald Kelly. A visit to the Farnborough Air Display produced some remarkable pictures of high-speed flight, obtained with the aid of a 72-inch telescopic lens. Public entertainments visited included concerts, theatrical performances, circuses and ice-shows. Specially appreciated were Mme. Kirsten Flagstad's farewell concert at the Royal Festival Hall and, in a different category, the performances by the delightful Podrecca puppets from Italy.

A new item of outside broadcast equipment made its appearance towards the end of the period under review. This was the "Roving Eye" camera, designed by BBC engineers as a self-contained unit mounted on a van and capable of being operated while in motion. A series of short experimental runs during evening transmission hours gave viewers some tantalising glimpses of London by night and a foretaste of the camera's possibilities.

Film

Film continued to serve three main purposes in relation to television. In its own right, it provided complete programme items, such as Television Newsreel; used as an adjunct to "live" studio programmes, it supplied filmed sequences of various kinds for insertion during transmission; and it was still the only means available of recording actual television programmes for subsequent use (telerecording).

The Television Newsreel Unit produced five 15-minute editions each week throughout the year. The bulk of the material used was again contributed by BBC Film Cameramen, operating in many different parts of the world, from Kenya to British Guiana, as the news required. A separate newsreel for children was produced in one new edition each week.

In addition to the hour-long "Retrospect of the Year", prepared annually by the Newsreel Unit for showing on New Year's Eve, the Film Department produced two other full-length films and two half-hour features. One of the former, "Her People Rejoiced", gave a graphic account of how the Coronation was celebrated in some 20 countries of the Commonwealth and Empire, from Jamaica to Fiji; thanks to advance planning and intensive efforts it was possible to show the film to British viewers only a fortnight after Coronation Day. The two shorter films were devoted to art patronage and the work of Graham Sutherland respectively.

During the year, a special production unit was formed to prepare, with the co-operation of the Air Ministry, the Admiralty and the War Office, an ambitious series of films covering the history of air warfare from 1914 to the present time. Some 5 million feet—nearly 1,000 miles—of film in Britain, France, Canada and the U.S.A. was viewed and catalogued in preparation for this series, which it is hoped to show in weekly instalments during the winter of 1954–55.

Talks and Discussions

The range and variety of programmes covered by this heading may be seen from the list given in Appendix VII. Many of them conformed to established patterns, but at the same time there was frequent experiment, both in presentation and content, from which valuable experience was gained.

A number of programme series were designed to stimulate active rather than passive participation by viewers. The most important of these was "Science in the Making", which followed up a suggestion made during the Beveridge Committee's hearings by enabling television viewers to co-operate in independent scientific investigation. The response to this series was most striking: some 10,000 replies were received to the questions asked in a programme on left-handedness; an unexpectedly large number of identical twins reared apart were found as a result of another programme; and enough volunteers to last for two years were obtained for the Common Cold Research Unit as the outcome of a description of its activities. Another series "Painter's Progress", encouraged numbers of people to attempt painting, and brought to light some unsuspected talent. In "Case Book" and "Struggle Against Adversity", moving personal stories of triumph over affliction, told by people who had themselves suffered, may, it is hoped, have afforded viewers a new insight into some contemporary human problems and given encouragement to those similarly afflicted.

Television continued to take full advantage of its opportunities to bring distinguished men and women and interesting personalities to the viewing screen. It was significant, in this connection, that a team of speakers including His Grace the Archbishop of York, Lord Russell, The Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., The Rt. Hon. John Strachey, M.P., Air Marshal Sir John Slessor and Professor J. Rotblat were prepared to come to the studio at extremely short notice in order to take part in a special programme on the hydrogen bomb.

Several programme series were designed to serve both as a vehicle for personality and a forum for controversy. Unscripted discussions on controversial matters by Members of Parliament and other well-known public figures

were held regularly, for example, in "Press Conference" and "In the News". Four Party Political Broadcasts were given on television—two by the Conservative Party and two by the Labour Party; the Liberal Party took up its option to give one broadcast on sound and television simultaneously.

What has been called 'television journalism', in which narrative film taken for the purpose develops the argument visually, was increasingly used to illuminate international affairs. Alan Bullock from Germany, and Aidan Crawley from India and the United States, brought back sequences of film planned to present a vivid pictorial commentary on the problems of those countries. The tragic death of Chester Wilmot in an air disaster, while on his way home from collecting similar material in the Far East, deprived television of an outstanding contributor in this and kindred fields.

Among programmes of an experimental nature was "Elizabethan Evening", planned as an imaginative reconstruction of an evening's television programme as it might have been transmitted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. All departments of the Television Service contributed to the experiment, which, however, earned somewhat mixed reactions from viewers.

Documentary

Programmes of the documentary type attracted a wide and appreciative audience. As each programme called for the preparation of an original script, based on thorough enquiry, the output of documentaries was necessarily limited, but over the year it averaged one full sixty-minute programme every two weeks.

Some established series were continued. In "London Town" viewers were introduced to further unsuspected facets of life and work in the Metropolis, as well as to some of its more familiar aspects. The same formula was used successfully in the wider field of "About Britain", which alternated with "London Town". "Special Enquiry" had its second series and covered such diverse subjects as the East/West refugee problem, old age, Britain's roads, the work of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in Yugoslavia, and freak weather.

As a variation of the standard documentary method, problems of real life were treated in dramatic form with the aid of a professional cast; subjects handled in this way included the re-adjustment problems of the ex-convict and the work of the Salvation Army's Missing Persons Bureau. In two programmes an experimental technique was tried by which the camera, instead of playing its normal objective rôle, became, as it were, the eye of the subjective human observer. The new technique was applied with some success to the study of human nature in a visit to a Seamen's Mission in London's dockland, but less convincingly later in a reconstruction of a typical scene in a doctor's consulting room.

Drama

Plays presented during the year numbered 118, of which 36 were new plays having their first production. Four of the latter were subsequently bought for theatre production.

Television drama again benefited by the employment from time to time of talented producers from outside the BBC. As many as 40 drama productions were handled either by guest producers or by producers undergoing training. Valuable work was contributed also by six Sound producers on attachment from the Regions.

The growing fund of producers' experience and the gradual improvement in technical facilities were again reflected in the dramatic productions. Thus the use of deep-focus in, for example, a production of "Tovarich" created an unusual impression of depth and amplitude in the picture transmitted, while a production of "The Deep Blue Sea" was notably successful, by judicious use of camera mobility and close-up, in transferring to the screen the full value of fine individual performance.

Of the four specially-written serial plays produced, one, "The Quatermass Experiment", was the original work of a member of the BBC's script-writing staff. The Script Unit was formed two years ago primarily for the purpose of adapting both plays and potential dramatic material, such as novels and stories, for television. Its work, though it is not always readily identifiable by the general viewer, is gradually winning recognition among playwrights and writers outside the BBC.

Opera, Music and Ballet

Studio presentations of well-known operas proved increasingly popular. A production of "Tosca" was heightened by the use of 'back projection' to provide the setting in place of conventional scenery. The success of this treatment led to its more ambitious employment in a subsequent production of "Carmen", when "back projection" was used in combination with mobile scenery to produce an integrated sequence; the result appeared to have been appreciated by the general viewer, though some opera-lovers found it debatable.

Contemporary operas produced included two by Carlo Menotti: "The Medium", in which Carl Ebert collaborated with a BBC staff producer, and the moving "Amahl and the Night Visitors", presented at Christmas-time with a 12-year old chorister from Canterbury Cathedral in the name part. A production of Erik Chisholm's opera-melodrama "Dark Sonnet", with its single character played by the South African singer Noreen Berry, proved to have a rather limited appeal despite its powerful theme. Mozart's "Il Seraglio" was the opera chosen for the annual relay from Glyndebourne.

Outside broadcasting extended the range of the established orchestral series "The Conductor Speaks" with visits to Bournemouth and Glasgow. An earlier contributor to this series, Sir Malcolm Sargent, was concerned in two exceptionally popular broadcasts given on successive evenings before Christmas: in the first, he gave a skilfully informal talk on the Christmas music from "Messiah", and in the second he conducted a performance of the work by the Huddersfield Choral Society.

Yehudi Menuhin made his first appearance on British television in June, 1953, when he played the Mendelssohn violin concerto. The broadcast was made from the orchestral studio at Maida Vale, which is acoustically much superior to normal television studios. The problem as to how classical music should best be presented on television was revived in acute form by this broadcast, which was criticised on the ground that the production distracted attention from the music; for one critic, however, the use of camera close-up in particular "gave better than a concert-hall the impression of music flowing from a mind rather than from an instrument".

Ballet, whether of the classical type or in forms specially created for the medium, has won itself a regular place in television programmes. A further series of "Ballet for Beginners" offered viewers the basis for a maturer appreciation of the art. "The Bridal Day", a masque with music by Vaughan Williams, was given its world première on television shortly before the Coronation.

Light Entertainment

Some six light entertainment programmes a week were broadcast on an average during the period under review. The artists appearing included leading figures from all spheres of entertainment, as well as several new and younger performers of promise. First-class scriptwriters proved as difficult to find for television as for sound, but the continued services of two of the most successful scriptwriting teams, Sid Colin and Talbot Rothwell and Frank Muir and Denis Norden (already well known for their work in sound), were ensured by placing them under long-term contract.

Over the light entertainment field as a whole the programmes retained the substantial degree of popularity they had achieved in the previous year and Press criticisms of individual items or series were by no means always reflected in the reactions of the general viewer. Nevertheless, it remained clear that BBC and performers alike had still much to learn in order to realise the full possibilities of television as a medium of popular entertainment.

In terms of popular appeal undoubtedly the most successful programmes of the year were "Coronation Music-Hall", "Television Christmas Party" and the series of 30-minute comedy programmes featuring Arthur Askey. Panel-games, such as "What's My Line?" and "Down You Go", continued to have a large and faithful following, but another series created to the same formula, and entitled "Why?", was decisively rejected by viewers after being tried out on three Sunday evenings during the summer.

The acquisition of the Television Theatre afforded improved facilities for the production of certain types of entertainment programme. There was a welcome increase in contributions of light entertainment from the Regions.

Children's Television

Within the scope of a daily 50-60 minutes before 6 p.m., the BBC aimed at providing a complete and varied service for children between five and 15. The very young had their own thrice-weekly programme in "Watch with Mother" and at the other end of the age scale an attempt was made for the first time to cater for "teenagers" in an experimental magazine series "Teleclub". The success of this latter was sufficient to justify a second edition.

Both in "Teleclub" and in children's programmes generally, emphasis was placed on the active collaboration of the young people themselves. "All Your Own", a programme entirely composed of contributions by children of 12 to 15 years of age, was popular with its audience and, in addition, won the distinction of special evening showings for adults. There was also a steady increase in the number of programmes which encouraged children—often by competition—to do or make things themselves. Five religious plays and five other religious programmes for children were produced.

For most of the year Children's Television suffered from the inadequacy of studio accommodation mentioned in the last Annual Report, but the position was relieved in March, 1954, when a larger studio became available.

Religious Programmes

Normal church services were broadcast on 12 occasions during the year. Additionally, it was decided on the advice of the Central Religious Advisory Committee to arrange a series of four experimental broadcasts of Services of Holy Communion. These were a Parish Communion Service from Liverpool Parish Church; a Communion Service of the Church of Scotland;

Pontifical High Mass from Leeds Roman Catholic Cathedral, and a celebration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper from a Congregational Church in Manchester. The controversy in the Press about these broadcasts apparently had little effect on viewers, whose comments were nearly all favourable. The results of the experiment were carefully studied, but no immediate decision was taken as to the future of broadcasts of this kind.

Experiments were also made with a new form of half-hour religious programme addressed to the general viewing public and placed at the beginning of the main Sunday evening viewing period. The first of these programmes, comprising visits to Friendship House, a Methodist Church and community-centre in Lambeth, was well received.

Sunday programmes concluded with religious Epilogues of various forms on 24 occasions during the year. On other Sundays an Evening Hymn was broadcast.

Viewing Figures and Habits

The steady increase in the size of the audiences for television broadcasts during the year was roughly commensurate with the rise in the number of television sets in use by the public. Audience Research revealed no appreciable change in the pattern of viewing: the average viewer continued to watch nearly half the evening programmes transmitted.

As was to be expected, there was some falling off in the enjoyment of programmes during the months immediately following the Coronation, but over the year the general level of appreciation remained remarkably steady.

Outside Relations

A number of factors conspired to keep BBC television in the forefront of public attention—the Coronation broadcasts, the promulgation of the BBC's development plans, the Government's plans for competitive television, and, too, the widening appeal of television itself as its audience increased. The growing interest was reflected especially in the Press. New magazine periodicals, entirely devoted to television, appeared on the bookstalls and many national and provincial newspapers engaged full-time critics to report on the programmes. It was perhaps inevitable under these conditions that criticism should tend to be preoccupied with shortcomings rather more than with successes, and that the public at large should be led to underestimate the difficulties of providing programmes to suit all tastes day by day throughout the year. The task of the BBC's own publicity services was much increased as a result of these trends.

Contact with broadcasting organisations abroad was maintained through the European Broadcasting Union and by group or individual visits and attachments. Developments in overseas television, especially in the United States, were studied on the spot by members of the programme and engineering staffs.

Regional Broadcasting

The Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales, established by charter in 1952, completed their first full year of existence. The reports which they rendered of their activities are given below. In the three English Regions—Midland, North and West—and in Northern Ireland, the Regional Advisory Councils likewise acquired the experience of a full twelve months' working since their re-constitution.

The Government's decision to authorise VHF broadcasting was welcomed in the Regions, where it was realised that VHF offers the only practicable means of providing satisfactory reception of all the Home Sound Services in many localities now denied it because of foreign interference and fading. In Northern Ireland and North-East England, especially, it was greeted as the ultimate solution to the problem of the shared wavelength. Pending its introduction, the BBC continued with its programme of using new low-power transmitters, or increasing the power of existing transmitters, to improve reception locally wherever possible. Further efforts were made, through the Post Office, to reduce interference from foreign stations.

Progress was made in providing Regional centres with the operational facilities to meet their growing needs. New or re-equipped studios came into service in Manchester, Bristol, Belfast, Newcastle and Bangor and the modernisation of control rooms was undertaken in Birmingham and Bristol. Work also began in Birmingham on the adaptation of recently acquired premises to provide office accommodation, an orchestral studio and a base for television outside broadcasts in the Midlands.

Further steps were taken to increase Regional television potentialities. The number of mobile television units available to the Regions remained at three throughout the year, but it was decided to increase this allocation to five by 1955 and, in addition, to establish Regional film units, beginning with Northern Ireland. On the personnel side, selected Regional sound staff were attached to the Television Service in London for periods of training in television techniques. Regional contributions to the Television Service increased appreciably during the year.

Details of the Regional programme output are shown in the Appendices. The paragraphs which follow describe the most interesting trends and developments Region by Region.

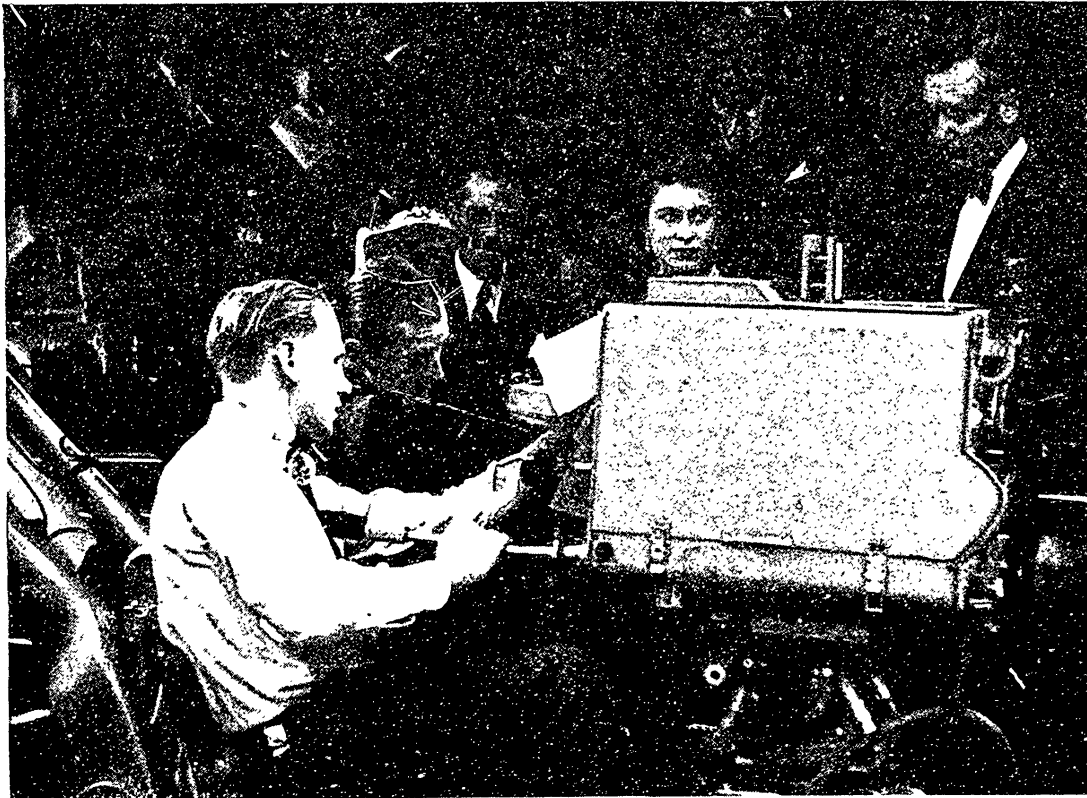
Midland Region

Talks and discussion programmes originating in Midland Region continued to reflect the problems of industry and their political aspects. One of the most useful vehicles for ventilating topical problems of this nature was the monthly programme "Just the Job" which discussed, on the factory level, such controversial subjects as "Communism and the Unions", "The E.T.U. Strikes", "The Justice of Wage Claims" and "The Efficiency of our Arbitration Machinery". Another phase of industrial life was reflected in an outside broadcast series, "Discovery", which dealt with scientific research and development undertaken by leading Midland industrial concerns.

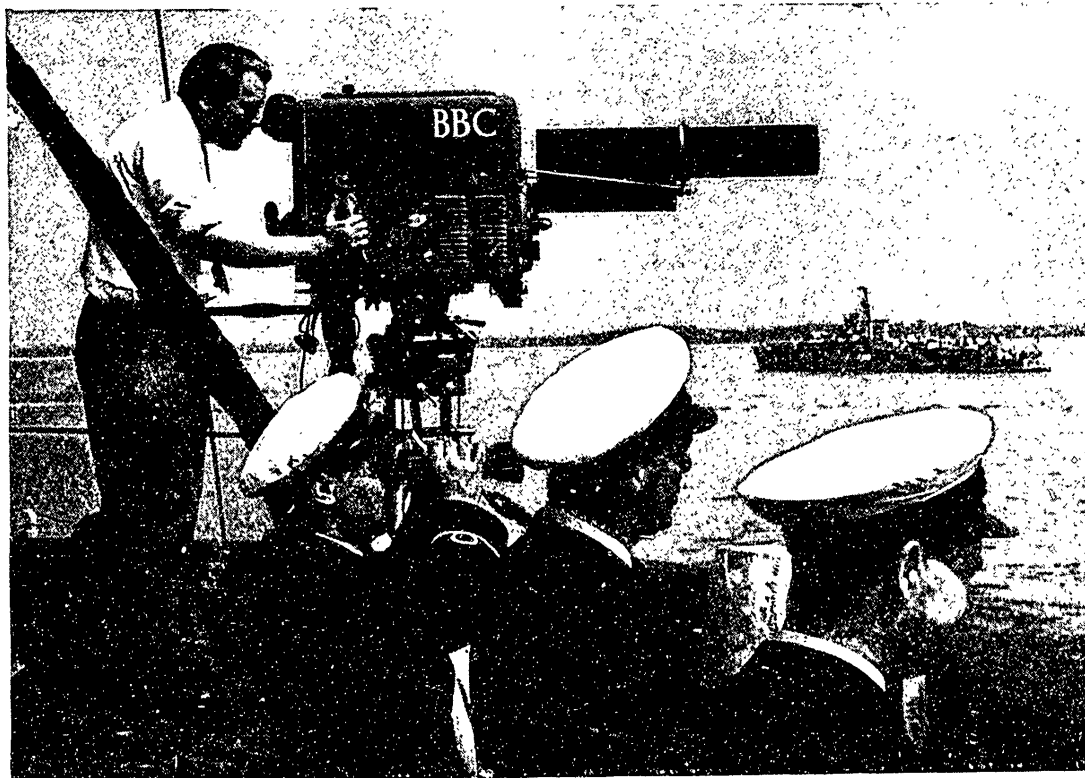
Perhaps the most important new programme introduced during the year was "Behind the News", which was later to be carried on all Regional wavelengths and televised. It was based on the idea that listeners might like to hear intelligent discussion of topical issues in an atmosphere free from party-political controversy, and it earned warm approval from critics.

The major talks series during the autumn months was "The Hunger Line", in which an attempt was made to explore the many problems connected with the future feeding of Britain in an increasingly competitive world.

It has always been part of Midland Region's policy to encourage Regional writers and producers to create programmes which do not necessarily spring from within the geographical boundaries of the Region. In this way "Town Forum" started its overseas visits. During the year under review it maintained its international character by paying a visit to Brussels and by

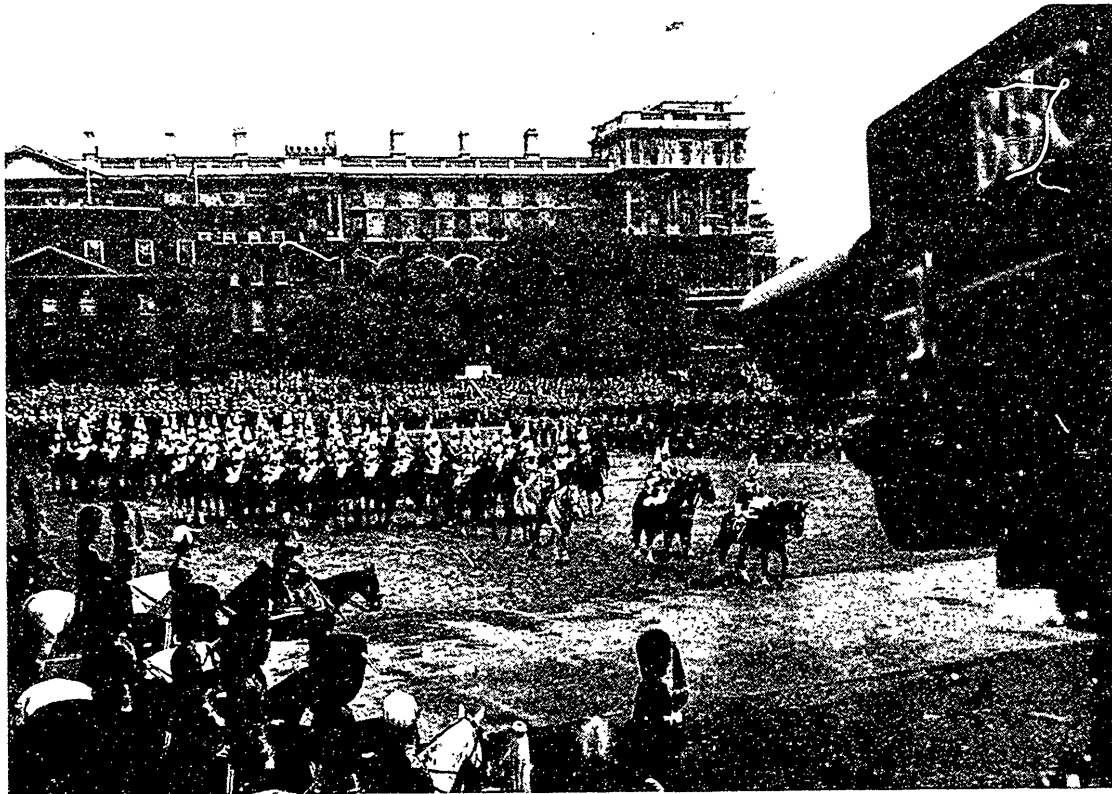


The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Television Studios at Lime Grove. Sir George Barnes, Director of Television Broadcasting, is on the right of the picture.

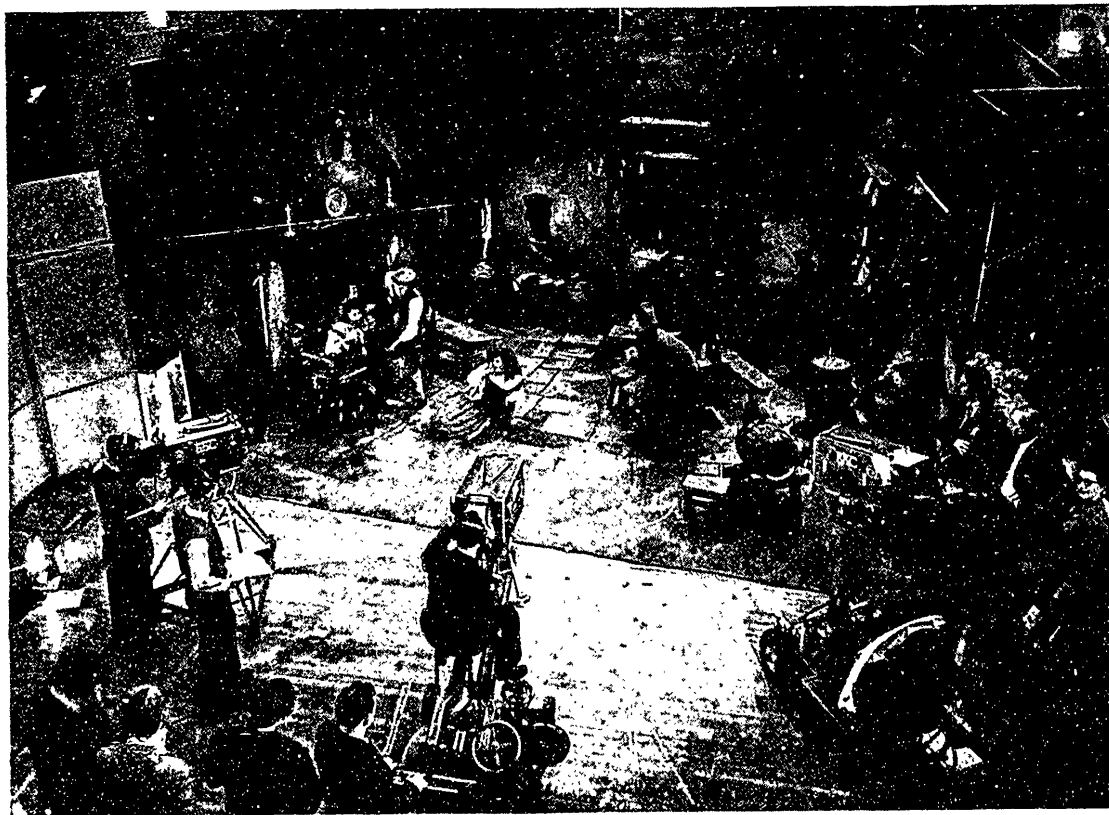


The Naval Review at Spithead, 15th June, 1953: a BBC television camera on board H.M.S. Reclaim.

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Trooping the Colour, 11th June, 1953: H.M. the Queen taking the salute.



A scene during the televising of "The Jolly Beggars" from the BBC studios in Edinburgh.



“ Music and Movement I ”: a class of 5 and 6 year-olds listening to a broadcast in the BBC series for schools.



Representatives of Colonial broadcasting organisations photographed while attending a special BBC training course in London.



The "Roving Eye", an experimental mobile television unit designed by BBC engineers.



A laboratory at the BBC's Research Department at Kingswood Warren, in Surrey.

receiving visits from five overseas teams. These programmes secured audiences of about three times as many people as normally listen to talks on foreign affairs. Among a number of programmes dealing with the Services was a successful 45-minute survey of life in the British Army of the Rhine.

Midland Region's most successful continuing contribution was undoubtedly "The Archers", which, apart from maintaining its reputation in the Light Programme, was also carried on the BBC's General Overseas Service. The series received a national newspaper award for the best entertainment programme of the year. A successful innovation towards the end of the year was "Guilty Party", a series of programmes in which a panel of experts was called upon to solve a different mystery each week; the series won rapid popularity and was taken by other BBC services.

The Music Department continued to produce the largest proportion of the programmes originated by Midland Region. Many of its productions were taken by other services, and several contributions were made to the Third Programme. A number of "Stories from the Opera" and "Stories from the Ballet" were presented, with the aid of the BBC Midland Light Orchestra, in a form which has proved popular with listeners—musical excerpts with a brief spoken narrative.

Some important programmes were included in Midland "Children's Hour" during 1953, one of the most outstanding being the production of "Our Garden" Flower Show, for which young gardeners from all over the Region brought exhibits of remarkably high standard to the studio. The occasion was also covered on Television Newsreel.

Experience has shown that magazine programmes which occur fairly regularly at fixed times command a larger audience than individual programmes planned on an ad hoc basis. During the year some dozen of these magazine programme series of differing character were broadcast.

Feature programmes covered a wide field. Perhaps the most successful was "The Story of the Bible", which had entailed many months of patient research. A Midland Region producer who had climbed in India with some of the Everest team was responsible for two programmes on the Everest expedition broadcast over the national network, and also helped to produce a television programme on the same subject.

The Region made a number of notable contributions to television during the year. Forty-five programmes in all were televised from twenty-three different sites in the Midlands by the mobile unit shared with North Region.

North Region

The creative talent and standards of production discernible in the work and output of this Region reached their highest level since the end of the war. Many feature programmes, either of the documentary or dramatised type, made a marked impact on the listening public. Some topics dealt with in this way were the controversial issue of horse-slaughter, the life and training of a Flight-Cadet at Cranwell, the psychology and background of the habitual law-breaker, the case-histories of a group of mentally defective children and the supposed 100th birthday of Sherlock Holmes. Other documentary programmes resulted from painstaking research into the life and times of such industrial pioneers as Samuel Crompton. North Region was responsible for the moving programme of tribute to Kathleen Ferrier, which was given two repeat broadcasts in response to an insistent demand from listeners. Musical enterprises included performances of several of the

lesser known operatic and choral works, in which the BBC Northern Orchestra was conducted either by its own permanent Conductor or Associate Conductor, or by visiting conductors of international renown.

Many programmes reflected the lively contribution of the North of England to progress in the sciences and industry. A new series "Ideas for Export" followed immediately on the popular weekly programme "Disease and Discovery"—in which leading, though necessarily anonymous, authorities in the great Northern medical and surgical schools spoke of advances in the prevention or treatment of illness and disability. In other fields of liberal thinking, the weekly deliberations of the Fifty-One Society achieved a remarkable standing among Northerners in all walks of life. This virile and authoritative forum of opinion is normally only heard in the North, but one discussion—that on competitive television—was broadcast on the national Home Service network. A more specialised group was established to deal with the particular problems and interests of the North-East of England.

North Region continued to be the principal source, outside London, of light entertainment material for the Light Programme. Once again a Lancashire artist—Al Read—established himself on the highest level of national popularity.

The Region had a full and successful year of religious broadcasts. Services conducted from Northern churches were consistently praised by listeners both for their sincerity and for the high standard of music and singing; a series of descriptive talks in Advent made a favourable impression. There was no lessening in the demand for broadcast coverage of public events. Some of those which took place in Manchester, to name only one centre, included the re-opening of the Royal Exchange by H.R.H. Princess Margaret, the conferring of the Freedom of the City on the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition and the opening of the great new Oil Dock, which is the latest adjunct to the Manchester Ship Canal.

After a trial period of six months, a BBC Representative was established with a permanent office in the city of Liverpool. This has already proved effective in furthering the interests of Merseyside and the adjoining coastal area, and has given a considerable measure of satisfaction to a community which had for long deprecated the absence of an immediate local contact with the BBC.

Considerable strides were made in North Region's contributions to the Television Service. Programmes produced covered a wide range, from light entertainment to "Public Enquiry", orchestral programmes, visits to historic houses and museums, industrial and fashion programmes and many sporting events. The Region felt a special sense of responsibility in organising—from Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester—the first three television broadcasts of Holy Communion from the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Free Churches. A suitable base for maintaining and servicing a mobile control unit was purchased in Manchester, and active steps were taken with a view to establishing a permanent television studio there.

The deliberations of the North Regional Advisory Council, the Religious Advisory Committee, and the two Appeals Committees located in the Region were on a high level of constructive and helpful analysis of the Corporation's responsibilities and problems.

West of England Region

The Region's policies in sound broadcasting were vigorously pursued. That listeners welcomed the free ventilation and discussion at the microphone of matters of public concern was again shown in the sustained hold which

such series as "Any Questions?" and "Air Space" maintained over their respective audiences. Successful new experiments were carried out in the radio presentation of both poetry and chamber music. More than 20 Musical Societies in the Region collaborated with the BBC over the series "For Music Lovers", in which each Society in turn chose the items for one broadcast programme. The Diamond Jubilee Concert of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra was broadcast on 22nd May, and symphony concerts by the same orchestra were heard almost every week in the year.

The monthly series "The Naturalist" reached its 100th, and the weekly programme "As Prescribed", which is intended particularly for sick or bedridden people in the Region, its 300th broadcast. A magazine series "The Farmer" catered more comprehensively than ever before for the interests of the agricultural community. Outside broadcasts ranged from agricultural shows to festivals of the arts. Eight variety programmes were devoted mainly to new artists recently successful at audition; others were built around artists who had established firm reputations for themselves from equally modest beginnings, thus justifying the often wearisome and disappointing process of talent-seeking.

The introduction of a service of Regional early-morning weather forecasts was generally welcomed.

Regular transmission of television programmes from the West Region started at the beginning of the year. The mobile television unit concerned was shared with the Welsh Region. For technical reasons, most of the West Region programmes came from places within easy reach of Bristol, such as Bath and Weston-super-Mare, which were visited several times. The largest sound studio at Broadcasting House, Bristol, was converted into a temporary television studio. For the sake of economy of operation efforts were made where possible to take a group of programmes on successive days from a single location. On the few occasions when the cameras were able to travel further afield they visited H.M.S. Victory at Portsmouth; the village of Lynmouth—a year after the flood disaster; Bournemouth, for a symphony concert; and the Severn Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge.

In addition to programmes transmitted from the West of England the Region was responsible for several productions which were broadcast from the television studios in London. These included two full-length plays (each prepared and rehearsed in Bristol) and five programmes about waterfowl, introduced by Peter Scott. Almost all the Region's television output was taken by the main television network for national viewing. For Western viewers only, three editions of a Regional television magazine, "Westward Ho!", were broadcast.

The Wenvoe television transmitter, opened in 1952, is estimated to serve more than half the population of the West Region. During the year work was started on the transmitting station at Rowridge, in the Isle of Wight, and permission was obtained to erect a medium-power station on Dartmoor.

Sound reception in West Cornwall was improved by the inauguration in October of a local Home Service transmitter at Redruth, but a few distant areas of the Western peninsula still found themselves without a satisfactory service. Reception conditions in certain other parts of the Region were not satisfactory because of interference on the medium waveband.

Northern Ireland

Audience Research was introduced into Northern Ireland for the first time during the autumn of 1953 and in due course gave encouragement to BBC staff in the Region by showing that Ulster listeners have a strong

regional loyalty and a definite preference for programmes of Ulster origin. Religious programmes, sports broadcasts and broadcasts of Royal occasions were exceptionally popular. News bulletins proved to have a consistently higher proportional listening figure than was found elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The General Election for the Northern Ireland Parliament took place in October and attempts were again made to provide time for pre-election broadcasts by the political parties. These efforts had to be abandoned owing to the failure of the parties to agree on a fair allocation. It remained the Region's policy to encourage frank expression of opinion and discussion of controversial issues, but progress had necessarily to be cautious in an area where the population is divided on a constitutional issue and where political and religious feelings are strong.

In sound broadcasting, the sharing of the Regional wavelength of 261 metres with North-East England remained a source of irritation in both areas, and the announcement that they would be given priority under the VHF plan was welcomed accordingly. Sound licences in Northern Ireland reached their highest peak in February, 1954, though the proportion of licences to population is still below that of the rest of the United Kingdom.

Television was introduced to the Region in time for the Coronation by the establishment of a temporary transmitter serving a population of about half a million in the Belfast area. Work was started on the Divis site to replace this with a permanent medium-power transmitter serving most of Northern Ireland, and Government permission was given for the building of a low-power transmitter in the neighbourhood of Londonderry. No facilities for Northern Ireland to contribute to the television network or to originate its own programmes were in existence at the end of the year, but plans were in hand to establish a television film unit—the first in any Region—to provide programmes of interest to Northern Ireland viewers.

The impact of television on Northern Ireland was still comparatively slight—though the interest was disproportionate to the numbers viewing—and sound broadcasting remained the chief concern of the Regional staff. Continuous efforts were made to maintain and improve programme standards and to provide an outlet for the work of Ulster authors and composers. For the latter purpose two programme series were instituted: "Ulster Serenade", a music half-hour in the quieter vein presenting arrangements and original works from the Six Counties, and "Ariel", a magazine programme of new writing, including work in progress. It is believed, however, that the Region's maximum output capacity is about 15 programme hours per week.

Report of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Since the last report of this Council, which was of necessity a brief one, broadcasting in Scotland has lived through a year of crowning and criticism, of loyalty and unsettlement, of full employment and yet unemployment, of celebration and inspiration, of festival and freak weather. The Scottish Home Service has tried to reflect the mood of the people, to emphasise interesting trends and developments in national life, and to provide entertainment which will please by its quality and attract by its novelty.

Trends in Scottish Life

The aspirations of the nation, political and otherwise, have been well ventilated in the programme "A Matter of Opinion". This series has been the subject of considerable comment, but the sustained enthusiasm of local

burghs to have this item in their midst has proved its popularity and its value as a sounding-board of the Scottish viewpoint. The teams have included a wide range of literary experience, expert knowledge, and political opinion. One Member of Parliament is usually included and this practice has been both commended and criticised. The light entertainment ratio of the item has also been the subject of intermittent comment and, between the accusation of frivolity and extreme dullness, a difficult middle course has been maintained.

Regular news from Parliament has been a feature of the bulletins in the Scottish Home Service, and "Scotland in Parliament", once a month, has enabled Members of different parties to describe Scottish affairs in the House of Commons.

In the field of industrial achievement, programmes have dealt with the building and the launching of the Royal Yacht at Clydebank, the work of industrial estates, the need for increased production, the development of new towns, such as East Kilbride and Glenrothes, and Highland manufacture and rehabilitation fostered by the work of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the Forestry Commission, and other agencies. Agriculture has been a regular ingredient in the Scottish Home Service and the recent innovation of a "Magazine for Farmers" has met with a good response. The Royal Highland Show, the Perth Bull Sales, and other big agricultural occasions have been fully reported.

Cultural Interests

The Edinburgh International Festival has become one of radio's biggest assignments. The musical side lends itself to broadcasting for a world audience and many celebrated soloists and performances have been made available both for home and wide overseas listening. Dramatic works are not so easily adaptable to radio, but excerpts have been broadcast and critical comment has led to useful discussion. The Military Tattoo, Highland Games and other activities connected with the Festival have proved useful material for radio reporting.

Music-making in Scotland throughout the year has been fully exploited in the spheres of folk music, choral work, orchestral concerts, and the performance of modern compositions. The theatre, especially the work of the Repertory Companies, has been reflected in programmes such as "Arts Review"; and wider literary interests have been expressed in "Scottish Life and Letters". Much help has been received from the Universities and their teaching staffs.

The Gaelic movement continues to have many enthusiasts and the Annual Mod—in 1953 a Jubilee Mod held at Oban—provided much interesting material for the microphone. The use of the Scots tongue and the Gaelic language have been considerably helped by being kept before the public through radio.

Entertainment

The items with the greatest "majority" appeal have been "Scottish Dance Music" and the Variety series "Just as You Please". The fact that much of the Variety output from South of the Border has limited attraction for Scottish listeners makes the audience for the series on the Scottish Home Service both critical and insatiable. The programme built round a theme and featuring well-known personalities has been evolved as a method of sustaining interest and novelty. Radio families have been represented during the year by "The Bardowies", and dramatic serials by the adaptation of

novels such as "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "Hatter's Castle". In Drama, the works of distinguished writers such as Barrie and Bridie have been presented, together with many new plays, usually on Scots themes. The supply of artists has been maintained by auditions, but there is urgent need to be able to provide sufficient work and inducement to prevent experienced artists leaving Scotland and to persuade others to return to their native land. Every effort is made to use our best artists in straight plays, features, schools, and Children's Hour productions, and more co-operation with Repertory Theatres, film-making interests and television might have the desired result.

The Children's Hour has still a very loyal audience, and country series such as "Down at the Mains" and "Nature Scrapbook" have a well-deserved popularity. It is worthy of note that teams from Scottish schools have won the "Top of the Form" contest on four occasions.

School Broadcasting

School broadcasts are now used more widely than ever before in Scottish schools, of which nearly 75 per cent. have wireless sets available. Seven series have been broadcast for Scottish schools only. These included "Scottish Heritage" and "Stories from Scottish History", which dealt with the history and cultural traditions of Scotland. "Exploring Scotland" presented geography in human terms and "This is My Country" showed the development of Scottish life in the last 250 years. Contributions were also made to series for schools throughout the United Kingdom.

A new series, entitled "Round and About", was introduced for less able children in Scottish secondary schools. This new series has, on the advice of teachers, been planned as a miscellany and as a contribution to the general education of these children.

Much help has been received from members of the Scottish Education Department, the National Committee for the Training of Teachers and local Education Committees.

Human Relations

Human relations are of vital importance in the modern world. The activities of the State touch every aspect of present-day life. Broadcasting in Scotland has reflected this and a documentary series has dealt with the individual in his social relationships under such titles as "Me and My Job", "Me and My Pay Packet", "Me and My Family", "Me and My Leisure". For special categories, such as hospital patients, old people, and children, programmes which had distinct emphasis on their outlook and circumstances proved acceptable and performed one of the basic functions of public service radio, to entertain and satisfy minorities and make them feel that they have a stake in the community.

Religious Faith

In a year of Coronation and State visit, the religious traditions and background of the Scottish people were fully reflected. The faith of the nation was *seen* in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Service of Thanksgiving and Dedication in St. Giles' Cathedral, when the Honours of Scotland were borne and handed to Her Majesty, and in the broadcast of the Service of Holy Communion, both in sound and television. Regular services of varying character and different denominations were provided and many other items made up an impressive contribution for both Scottish and Overseas listeners. The preliminary stages of a nation-wide mission, "Tell Scotland", demonstrated the constructive and progressive nature of broadcast religion.

Council Activities

The Council has met regularly, varying its place of meeting from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and once in Aberdeen. The main task of the members, apart from dealing with matters of current importance, was to learn the somewhat intricate policy and planning of the Scottish Home Service. By considering the work of Advisory Committees, by holding an area conference in Aberdeen, conferences on specialist subjects, such as Drama and Gaelic, and by a study of various aspects of programme output with planners and producers, a good working knowledge has been acquired of the activities which fall directly within their Terms of Reference—the policy and content of the Scottish Home Service. Planning schedules have been examined; series and items have received valuable comments; and changes, such as the introduction of a Saturday News Bulletin, have resulted. Revised policies in connection with Appeals, drama presentation and Gaelic programmes have been recommended. Matters now under review include political broadcasting and closer liaison with theatre managements and film interests in order that more radio artists may be used and given greater opportunities in Scotland. The financial needs of the Scottish Home Service have been carefully considered and adjustments made where necessary. The Council has been represented at Appointments Boards for vacancies in staff posts under its jurisdiction, and has received regular reports of staff changes and other matters of interest.

The publication of the Television Advisory Committee's Report on Very High Frequency transmission has opened the way for consideration of the possibility of adequate coverage of the Scottish Home Service and other programmes, over a very difficult terrain and scattered population, and technical reports have been examined with a view to suggesting to the BBC the areas which should have priority in the allocation of transmitters. The Council has been much concerned with problems of reception and has considered carefully reports from the worst affected areas. Members are convinced that it is a public service corporation with a responsibility for minorities spread over the whole country that can best solve the technical problems of providing adequate sound radio for the whole population.

The Council has placed much emphasis throughout the year on the quality of the programmes. The number of hours broadcast on the Scottish Home Service now stands at nearly 28 each week. If this output is to be increased and the present high standards maintained, more producers and other staff will be required. The premises in Glasgow are most suitable, if becoming congested, but new premises must be found in Edinburgh, because the present building is no longer adequate as a broadcast centre for a capital city.

The Council feel that they cannot conclude this report of their first year's working without putting on record their appreciation of the work of the Scottish staff of the BBC. Broadcasting in Scotland imposes on individuals a wide range of duties. To all the varied calls, the response of the staff has combined a willing cheerfulness with skill and understanding. The primary success of broadcasting in Scotland, and much of its distinctive character, must depend upon the staff. They have risen splendidly to their responsibilities—and opportunities.

Report of the Broadcasting Council for Wales

The Broadcasting Council for Wales has met monthly, generally in Cardiff, but also at Swansea, Bangor and Newport. In accordance with its constitution, two members—Dr. T. H. Parry-Williams and Alderman

H. T. Edwards—retired in December, 1953, and were replaced by Dr. Thomas Parry and Councillor Brindle Jones. The Council has considered the work of the Advisory Committees on Appeals and on Religious Broadcasting, and is pleased to report that, as a result of its initiative, the Roman Catholic Church in Wales is once more represented on the latter Committee. Reports have been received on the work of the Welsh Schools Broadcasting Council; the number of listening schools in Wales has continued to increase and stands at 1,786 in March, 1954. The Council has been represented at Appointments Boards for vacancies in staff posts under its jurisdiction and has received regular reports of staff changes. It has examined the work of various programme departments in turn, and has carefully considered ways and means of improving and developing active co-operation between the BBC in Wales and agricultural and industrial interests. It has decided to set up an advisory committee on agricultural broadcasts and hopes to establish regular contacts with industrial and commercial associations. The Council is continuing to consider the important question of party political broadcasts on Welsh affairs in the Welsh Home Service at the time of a General Election.

Technical

Reception of the Welsh Home Service continued to be a major concern of the Council. It is established that the Towyn transmitter has brought considerable improvement to the Cardigan Bay coast and successful efforts were made to lessen interference with the Welsh Home Service by American Forces Network stations on the Continent. One station which was radiating on the Welsh wavelength ceased to do so in November, 1953 (as a result of representations reinforced by the Council), but another station radiating on an adjacent frequency is still heard in the fringe areas after dark. The Council will continue to press for improved reception, but it is recognised that there are bound to be areas of relatively poor reception in Wales as long as four transmitters are synchronised on the same wavelength. Considerable improvement should come when existing medium-wave transmission is supplemented by Very High Frequency broadcasting; a VHF station in Wales is part of the initial scheme of the BBC.

Studio premises in Bangor and Swansea are adequate and in excellent order. The work of planning a new Broadcasting House, including sound and television studios, on the Baynton House site in Cardiff is under way. The question of establishing studios in other centres cannot well be considered until this project is complete.

Programmes

Talks and discussions continued to reflect opinion on a number of topics of current interest, and the Council's desire to have more broadcasts on social and industrial affairs was realised in the fortnightly series "Down to Business" which gave the BBC in Wales an opportunity for cultivating a close and fruitful contact with the business world. There were five discussions on the Council for Wales report on rural depopulation. Other discussions ranged from a Parliament for Wales and National Insurance regulations to the arts in Wales and music-making. A successful series of talks was given by a number of "Guest Speakers" of Welsh birth or with close associations with Wales, whose eminence is recognised far beyond the Welsh border. The Annual Lecture for 1954 was delivered in Welsh by Professor J. D. Vernon Lewis, who took as his subject "Contemporary Theology and the Pulpit".

Outside broadcasts have come from all over Wales and have formed an important and substantial ingredient in the Welsh Home Service: religious services, discussions on local lore (*O Le i Le*), light hearted literary entertainment (*Pawb yn Ei Dro*) and variety programmes. This year there were Coronation festivities and the Royal visit, and in the winter months commentaries on all the New Zealand touring side's games with Welsh clubs and with Wales were broadcast. There were relays from the important festivals of Wales—the National Eisteddfod, the International Eisteddfod, the Urdd National Eisteddfod and the Swansea Festival of Music. The single item that roused the greatest amount of listeners' interest was the singing of a German children's choir at Llangollen. For months there was a brisk demand for a re-hearing of "The Happy Wanderer" sung by "these angels in pig-tails", to quote Dylan Thomas's phrase. Probably the outstanding single item of the National Eisteddfod was the presidential address delivered by Mr. Emlyn Williams and printed in the Winter number of "*Llafar*"—the anthology of Welsh talks, stories and poems which appeared this year, at the suggestion of the Council, at six-monthly intervals and not, as hitherto, as an annual volume. The Council decided that this publishing venture by an independent publisher was at present the most effective and successful way of meeting the need for a Welsh "Listener".

"*Caniadaeth y Cysegr*", the Sunday afternoon hymn-singing programme, continued to be the most consistently popular item and it is natural that Dr. Elvet Lewis's hymns were sung with more than usual feeling in the months following his death. At ninety-three, Dr. Lewis still had a commanding place in Welsh radio and it was fitting that a tribute to his memory was one of the important St. David's Day programmes this year.

The Welsh Home Service is the poorer for the death of Professor Ernest Hughes of Swansea—a pioneer of broadcasting in Wales, and of Dr. Edgar Jones of Barry, who was associated with the BBC in Wales for many years. The world of radio, as well as the world of letters, is left mourning the untimely death of the poet Dylan Thomas. His "Return Journey to Swansea" was repeated in March and in the same month there was a talk on "A Visit to America" recorded by him just before he left for the United States.

To a great extent, the programmes of music broadcast in the Welsh Home Service reflect the quality and standard of music-making in Wales. There have been very successful opportunities for collaboration between the Welsh Orchestra and some of the main Choral Societies. A notable occasion was a performance in Welsh of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" by the united choirs of three Societies in Carmarthenshire, and the Welsh Orchestra. The series "Music in Manuscript" gave opportunities to composers to hear their works performed; and popular taste in choral, operatic and light music was catered for in a successful series entitled "Songs for Everybody", in which again there was the happiest co-operation between the Welsh Orchestra and a number of Welsh youth choirs, in particular.

The first performance of Saunders Lewis's historical play "*Siwan*" was an important event, as was the first radio performance of a Welsh version by J. T. Jones of "*Twelfth Night*". The Welsh radio family "*Teulu Ty Coch*" continued to have a substantial and regular audience interested in their "*hynt a helynt*". Gari Tryfan, the Welsh detective, retains his hold on listeners to the Welsh Children's Hour, and "*Raligamps*" from West Wales and "*Camgymeriadau*" from North Wales enjoyed a friendly contest for the favour of Welsh listeners on winter Saturday evenings.

In the winter months, October, 1953, to March, 1954, the average weekly output in the Welsh Home Service was 26½ hours. The policy was continued of giving roughly equal time to Welsh and English in spoken word programmes.

The Council was anxious that the search for new talent should be diligent and constant; 424 individuals were given audition and 22 choirs; 50 new writers had their work broadcast.

Those who think that sound radio is reduced to fighting a losing battle against television should note two remarkable things: this year many more post-cards than ever before were received in connection with Children's Hour Request Week; this year for the first time there were numerous requests from listeners for a recorded repeat of a sound commentary—that given on the Cardiff v. New Zealand game on 21st November.

Television

The Council, though its functions here are advisory only, is glad to note that much is already being done to develop a television service in Wales, and has commented, it hopes to some purpose, on the progress so far made. During the year there have been 50 television programmes, 27 of which were taken on the national network and 23 outside network hours, mainly in Welsh and intended primarily for Wales. There have been four programmes for children. This output should be very substantially increased when Wales gets the full use of a television outside broadcast unit. There were 124,530 television licences in Wales at 31st March. This number will doubtless steadily increase and the Council is very much alive to the consequent influence of television on Welsh life and culture.

External Broadcasting

The total Grant-in-Aid voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the External Services during the year 1953-54 was £4,950,000. This sum did not provide either for the restoration of cuts made in previous years or for developments required to maintain the effectiveness of the External Services, but it sufficed for the purpose for which it was voted, namely to maintain the Services at their existing level, pending presentation of the report of the Drogheda Committee on Overseas Information and Broadcasting Services, and decisions on its findings. The White Paper summarising the Committee's report was published at the end of April, but the Government's decisions on the Committee's recommendations were then deferred until later in the year.

In view of this situation, major developments were at a standstill throughout the year. Preparations were, however, begun for moving the European Services into the South-East Wing of Bush House, which was finally vacated by the Air Ministry at the end of December, 1953. A modest start was thus made on the long-planned concentration at Bush House of all output operations of the External Services, which are uneconomically dispersed, partly in makeshift premises occupied during the war. Certain of the studios, which were of hurried war-time construction, were renovated and re-equipped.

A low-powered medium-wave relay station in West Berlin has been in use since 24th August, 1953, to improve reception of the German Service in the Greater Berlin area. In the absence of finance for other projects, this was the only addition during the year to the transmitter resources of the External Services.

During December, 1953, the BBC celebrated the 21st Anniversary of its External Services, which date from the start of the Empire Service on 19th December, 1932. A variety of reminiscent and other programmes, broadcast in the domestic and external services, aroused widespread interest. Many letters of appreciation, some of them from listeners of many years' standing, were received from Europe and overseas.

In a year which included both the Coronation and the Royal Tour to New Zealand and Australia, Commonwealth themes received somewhat heightened attention throughout the External Services.

Efforts to publicise British technology and to assist British exports continued, by whatever means seemed appropriate. Broadcasts in this field ranged from general surveys of a whole industry to short items about new developments or products. One such item, broadcast in the European Service in Spanish, resulted in enquiries from Spanish-speaking countries on such a scale that a manufacturer later reported: "I believe the broadcast has really opened up some of the Spanish markets".

General Themes in the European Services

With no major changes to report, the story of the year's work in the European Services was largely the story of the events, national and international, with which the Services and their listeners in Europe were concerned. Apart from the Coronation, the year was dominated by the death of Stalin, after which the European Services were largely concerned with assessing the development of Soviet policy, as seen from Britain, in the post-Stalin epoch. The general trend of this comment was to show that while the British Government and people were ready to welcome any genuine sign of co-operation and peace, there had as yet been no concrete development which would warrant any slackening of the NATO countries' policy of defensive rearmament.

Broadcasts to Russia and Eastern Europe made clear in particular that the British people firmly condemned totalitarian Communist violations of human rights, and that Britain, while anxious to negotiate settlements with the Soviet Union, had by no means forgotten either the interests of the Communist-ruled populations in general, or in particular the need felt by Central and East Europeans for security against Germany.

Outstanding broadcasts in the European Services included a series of talks arranged on the initiative of the Central and East European Commission of the Council of Europe, in which a number of distinguished and authoritative contributors discussed "The Unity of European Culture".

Deliberate Interference

There was no significant change in the level of deliberate interference aimed at BBC transmissions in the languages of the Cominform countries and in Finnish. Partial jamming appeared, however, to have been extended during the year to the Hebrew, Turkish and Persian Services, though these were not consistently or completely jammed and reception in the countries concerned was often almost clear on some wavelengths. Sporadic interference also affected the German Service, but without evidence of deliberate intent.

Reports from refugees made it clear that measures to counter jamming had met with some success behind the Iron Curtain. It appeared likely that many listeners, especially those in suburban and rural areas, would be able, with persistence, to find an intelligible signal on at least one of the wavelengths in the battery used for all the affected services. In this connection, it may be pointed out that for the BBC's listeners in Russia and the

Cominform countries, the death of Stalin on 5th March, 1953, opened a year of exceptional uncertainty concerning the plans of their rulers, to which was added mounting tension and even open clashes between some of the satellite régimes and the population. A heightening of the already keen East European demand for reliable news and informed comment therefore gave the listener an added incentive to persevere, despite the deterrent of jamming.

The Audience in Communist-controlled countries

As in previous years, refugee statements were the main source of information about the audience in Cominform countries. Previous impressions that it was large, and had not been deterred by jamming, were confirmed during the year by results which became available of a particularly detailed and comprehensive investigation undertaken by an independent United States research organisation on behalf of the Voice of America. Interviews with refugees from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland provided evidence of widespread listening to the BBC among all classes and in all areas of the three countries. The survey also confirmed that much of the BBC audience also listened habitually to other Western stations.

Asked why they listened to the BBC, the Hungarian and Polish informants spoke of the good news coverage and the objectivity of the broadcasts. The Czech informants added, as further reasons for listening, that a habit of doing so had persisted from war-time, and that "interesting personalities" were to be heard. (It may be mentioned here that hardly any refugee from Czechoslovakia interviewed by the BBC failed to mention the weekly talks in the Czech Service by Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart.)

Information concerning the audience in South-East Europe was more scanty. But a representative of another radio organisation, who interviewed 36 Bulgarian refugees in Rome, reported that the BBC enjoyed "traditional respect for objective news reporting and analysis of world issues. It is considered the best-informed station on what actually is taking place day by day in Bulgaria. No other station can compete with Radio London in the seriousness with which it is regarded".

A group of young people in Rumania sent a manifesto of protest against their régime, with the request that this should be broadcast by the BBC's Rumanian Service.

Intermittent evidence from a small number of refugees from Russia indicated that Western broadcasts in Russian were listened to by a large number of those Russians who have good sets, and that such sets were in good supply. There was also some further evidence of listening among Russian troops stationed in Germany. Comments on BBC programme content praised the quality of the news coverage and the "general tone" of the Russian Service.

Listeners in the Soviet Zone of Germany were exposed to less risk than other Communist-ruled audiences in contacting the BBC direct. During the last six months of 1953, the BBC received over five times as many letters from the Soviet Zone as in the corresponding period of 1952. There was also a sharp rise in the number of visitors to the Berlin office of the German Service, many of them from places deep in the Zone. This increase of interest is accounted for partly by Communist jamming of RIAS, in the United States sector of Berlin, which deflected part of that station's Soviet Zone audience to the BBC German Service. More generally, the tense and unsettled state of the Zone throughout the spring and summer gave an added stimulus to the population's search for reliable news and informed comment, while the open breakdown of Communist authority on 17th June, 1953, emboldened many to risk contact with the West.

Thanks to these contacts the German Service was able to supply early and detailed reports of Soviet Zone developments, including a detailed picture, supported by eyewitness accounts from many places, of events during the rising in June. Besides broadcasting British comment, the Service was able to reflect publicly the views of the audience in the Soviet Zone. The weekly programme "Letters without Signature", made up of correspondence from the Zone, developed during the year into a running debate among the listeners themselves on the problems and anxieties of life under Communism.

A Minister of the Federal Government writing from Bonn said recently in a letter to the Head of the German Service: "I repeatedly learn from the Soviet-occupied Zone that the BBC is very much liked over there".

Broadcasts to Free Europe

Like the Communist world, Western Europe was not free during the year from tensions and political uncertainties. With the policy of the new Soviet rulers still largely unknown, the movement towards collective security in the West threatened to lose coherence and impetus. Governments were unstable in two countries with large Communist parties—France and Italy. There was much public criticism of the United States, the problem of French-German relations remained unsolved, and Britain's position *vis-à-vis* Continental Europe continued to be a source of misunderstanding and complaint.

In presenting to its European listeners the British position and world outlook, the BBC reflected Britain's close concern with these matters, as well as dealing with other causes of stress as they arose. The Italian and Yugoslav Services were especially concerned with the Trieste crisis. A period of heightened Anglo-Spanish tension coincided with the temporary introduction, to combat bad winter reception conditions, of an extra half hour of broadcasting to Spain, where the BBC remained the chief source of uncensored news. Throughout the year, an attempt was made to focus attention on the progress made in European co-operation and collective security, and listeners' comments suggested that in doing so it was filling a need. This was especially clear in connection with an outstanding series of broadcasts arranged with SHAPE in Paris, and entitled "NATO as I See it". The speakers included Lord Ismay, General Gruenther, Field-Marshal Montgomery, Admiral Qvistgaard, Admiral McCormick and General Norstad. Listeners' comments on the series showed a high level of interest and appreciation, together with surprise from part of the audience at the extent and importance of NATO's activities and sometimes also at the small amount of publicity given to them by the Press and radio of their own countries.

In the French Service, the outstanding feature of the year was the continued popularity of "Tribune Franco-Britannique" and "Tribune Belgo-Britannique". These discussion programmes, conducted before audiences in France and Belgium, provided a chance for cordial but frank ventilation of Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian differences. On six occasions during the year, the discussion was rebroadcast in whole or in part by the French or Belgian home services.

In the spring of 1953, an audience research poll commissioned by the BBC showed that the total audience in France of daily, weekly and occasional listeners to the BBC had remained at 6,500,000. Of these, about 500,000 constituted the daily audience. This poll showed some decline in the daily audience of all stations broadcasting to France from the West, whereas there had been a notable increase in the French audience for Cominform broadcasts. It must be added, however, that since 1948, BBC broadcasts to France

had decreased from 33 hours 15 minutes per week to 21 hours, whereas Cominform broadcasts to France had increased from 30 hours 10 minutes to 98 hours 15 minutes.

Of 250 French listeners who recently answered a questionnaire on the political broadcasts of the BBC French Service, 32 per cent. said that these programmes had changed their views on such subjects as the Commonwealth, Britain's relationship with Europe, and French-German problems.

The Italian Service was exceptional for the amount of its material which was used in Italian home broadcasting. Its review of the British Press was rebroadcast daily by the Italian home service, which also made use of many dispatches contributed at its request by the BBC Italian Service. Among many less directly political contributions, a highly popular London-Rome Quiz programme entered into its third year. A survey in April-May 1953, jointly undertaken by the BBC and the Voice of America, showed that some 6 million people, about a third of the adult listeners in Italy, had heard relays of BBC material by the Italian radio within a fortnight.

In the period of tension which followed the Trieste rioting in November 1953, a number of comments broadcast by the Italian Service were reprinted in the Italian Press. The news of the Anglo-American declaration about Trieste was first heard in Yugoslavia through the BBC's Serbo-Croat Service.

The effect of local rebroadcasting was also evident in Greece. Results became available of a poll undertaken there on behalf of the Voice of America in September, 1952. This suggested a total BBC audience of just over a million, but the figure included listeners to a BBC Greek Service news bulletin and review of the British Press which was rebroadcast daily by Athens radio. In Austria, another country where the BBC language service was rebroadcast, a listener competition in October, 1953, brought in 1,247 entries—a high total for a service broadcasting for only half an hour a day.

In Western Germany, a poll taken by a commercial organisation in May, 1953, gave 660,000 people as hearing the BBC German Service daily, while 1,500,000 listened once or twice weekly. Occasional listeners brought the total figure up to 5,500,000. A BBC-commissioned poll in December, 1953, gave a total listening figure of over 6 million, but the daily and weekly figures were slightly smaller than in the May result. The German Service continued to contribute dispatches at the invitation of a number of West German radio stations. Its exchange programmes with Frankfurt radio and with RIAS in Berlin remained popular.

In December, 1953, an independent survey gave a total audience for the BBC Danish Service of about 250,000. This corresponds with the result of the last BBC-commissioned poll in 1950. The Norwegian and Swedish audiences were not polled during the year, but a measure of Scandinavian interest in the BBC was provided by the newspapers, which continued to print daily details of BBC programmes (a service for which there is evidently a firm public demand) as well as much news material about BBC activities. A programme in the Danish Service on the British Industries Fair was the occasion for 60 Danish newspapers to print photographs of British goods.

During the year results became available of a Gallup survey taken in Finland in November/December, 1952. It indicated that the BBC's audience had remained constant since a similar poll taken a year earlier, that is, before jamming on the BBC Finnish Service started in January, 1952. In

the more recent poll, 41 per cent. of BBC listeners said that interference made listening rather difficult and a further 16 per cent. that it was sometimes impossible to listen. However, the BBC Finnish Service was still being heard once a week at least by about 325,000 people.

Owing to the difficulty of comparing the intensity of jamming in different countries, the result of the Finnish Survey does not offer a reliable pointer to the effect of jamming on audiences behind the Iron Curtain. In general, however, the jamming on the Finnish Service was comparable only to that on the less severely jammed Iron Curtain services.

It is noteworthy that since March, 1952, the total Cominform output to Scandinavia has more than doubled from 47.50 hours a week to 96.25, the main increase being in Danish and Swedish.

Overseas Broadcasting in English

As was fitting in the year of the Coronation and the Royal Tour, Commonwealth topics took a somewhat larger place than usual in the output of the General Overseas Service, alongside information and entertainment from Britain. Apart from a normal output of features on subjects ranging from Kenya, the West Indies and Malaya to the Colombo Plan, a series of four talks on the nature of the Commonwealth tie was broadcast in the broad context of the Coronation, the speakers being Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr. Lester Pearson of Canada, Sir Douglas Copland of Australia and Mr. J. R. Jayawardene of Ceylon. As a background to a full coverage of the Royal Tour, special programmes describing the area to be visited were broadcast a few days before the Queen's arrival at each main centre. The series of long-term "Surveys" of different areas of the world, having covered the Western Hemisphere, moved across the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia, coinciding with the Royal visits.

In Australia and New Zealand an average of over thirty minutes of BBC programme time was rebroadcast each day throughout the year. These programmes ranged from news bulletins to sporting commentaries and were, of course, in addition to BBC transcriptions carried by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the New Zealand Broadcasting Service. The Australian cricket tour of this country and the games played by the "All Blacks" were extensively covered by commentary and rebroadcast in the two countries.

As for the BBC North American Service, items rebroadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation included a daily news bulletin and news talk, as well as a weekly commentary and regular topical talks in French. The magazine programme, "Postmark U.K.", a firm favourite with Canadian listeners, has been carried weekly on the Trans-Canada network for almost three years. The outstanding development was the continued increase in the use of both North American Service material and BBC transcriptions in the United States. This has approximately doubled each year since 1949. It continued at an unprecedentedly high level even after the Coronation peak, despite the fact that increasing commercial use of the radio medium had caused a greater scarcity of sustaining programme time than last year. The amount of BBC material accepted by the major United States networks with New York outlets has increased markedly over the past three years. The monthly average for 1953 was about four times that for 1952, and included all sorts of material, from news to variety.

A point of interest concerning the audience of the General Overseas Service was underlined by a listening poll of adult Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, carried out in the spring of 1953. It revealed that the Southern Rhodesia

broadcasting service had good audiences for its rebroadcasts of BBC newsreels and sports commentaries, and also for recorded programmes provided by BBC transcription. The station's largest audience, ranging from 20-28 per cent. of all adult Europeans, was for a relay of the General Overseas Service 1800 G.M.T. "News and Home News from Britain".

By the end of the year there was reason to think that at least half the world audience of the General Overseas Service normally listened to local rebroadcasts rather than direct to the United Kingdom. The direct audience had not grown smaller, but the total audience had increased. During the year a total of 57 countries, ten British Forces stations and three United States Forces stations rebroadcast the Overseas Service; 39 countries and ten British Forces stations did so regularly. The bulk of this rebroadcasting was from the General Overseas Service. The year also brought a further increase in the tendency of stations in the Colonies to mix selected items from the Service with local material of their own, although many continued rebroadcasting the General Overseas output continuously for large parts of the day. This tendency towards more selective rebroadcasting of the BBC reflected the growth of local broadcasting organisations overseas.

Colonial Broadcasting Development

The BBC continued during the year to assist Colonial governments with the development of their broadcasting organisations. A special BBC training course for the Colonies brought together students from Jamaica, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast. A Commission led by Mr. J. Grenfell Williams, Head of the BBC Colonial Service, went to the Gold Coast to advise the local government on the future organisation of broadcasting. Their report was approved in the Legislative Assembly as "an excellent report from the technical point of view, and from the point of view of our national aspirations". The Corporation was later asked by the Government of the Gold Coast to second a senior member of its staff to take charge of a re-organised service.

It was announced in March, 1954, that the Corporation had, at the request of the Government of Kenya, undertaken to provide a commission to advise on the future organisation of broadcasting in that Colony. The Commission of three, also led by Mr. J. Grenfell Williams, was due to leave London for Nairobi early in April and was to be joined in Kenya by a fourth member nominated by the Colonial Government.

In November, 1953, in response to an urgent Colonial Office request for the secondment of a suitable Head of the Broadcasting Service in British Guiana, the BBC made available Mr. Henry Straker, who had just returned from three years' service in the Caribbean. A senior BBC engineer, Mr. W. A. Roberts, continued to act as technical adviser to Colonial administrations while on secondment to the Colonial Office. The total number of BBC staff seconded in connection with Colonial broadcasting as at 31st March, 1954, was 29, of whom 13 were programme staff and 16 were engineers.

During the year, Colonial Schools Transcriptions established a regular flow of programmes to Colonial stations at the rate of two a week—one programme for secondary schoolchildren and one for teachers. They began to be used by many Colonial stations in the school year which started in October, 1953. The special programmes for Colonies in the BBC's Colonial Service continued to be widely rebroadcast.

It may be mentioned here that a steady general increase in the use of "English by Radio" transcriptions was particularly marked in Africa.

Television Transcription and Film Distribution

In an effort to meet a strong demand in Canada for British television material, the Overseas Services supplied the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation with over forty telerecordings and television films, ranging from full-length plays to newsreels of sporting events. One or more items each were supplied to French, Belgian, Cuban, Danish, Dutch, German, Japanese, Swiss, United States and Venezuelan television organisations.

Unfortunately, the supply of material available for transcription was limited to films made for home television and telerecordings of BBC home television programmes, many of which were unsuitable for transcription. The number of available programmes was still further restricted by contractual difficulties. Negotiations were pursued with Equity about world rights for telerecordings of drama programmes. Meanwhile it was clear from enquiries received that a keen demand existed for television films, particularly in Canada and the United States, and prospectively in other countries as television services develop. There seemed no doubt that if the actual and potential market could be supplied, television transcription might become an important activity of the External Services.

Another link between the External Services and Television was provided by "London Calling Asia", a service designed for Asians who listen to English rather than vernacular broadcasts. A meeting of "Asian Club", its weekly discussion programme with a participating audience of young Asians in London, was televised in connection with the 21st birthday celebrations of the External Services in December, 1953. The Chairman, a young Indian woman, received over 50 offers of Christmas hospitality from viewers for members of the Asian Club, and further experimental telecasts of the programme were scheduled for April and May.

Foreign Language Broadcasts outside Europe

The BBC Arabic Service, on the air for four hours daily, progressively introduced new techniques during the year in order to keep pace with the developments in broadcasting in the Arab countries themselves. A series of features on industrial life in Britain was built round on-the-spot interviews with Arab trainees in British firms. The Service kept in close touch with topical events in the Arab world. It was clear that the crisis in Arab relations with the West had heightened the watchful curiosity of the Arab audience concerning the attitude and intentions of the Western Powers, and that the BBC news in Arabic was still very widely listened to and respected for its objectivity, besides being monitored by local news sources throughout the Arab world. A member of the BBC's Arab staff visited the Sudan with a portable recorder during the elections.

Events in Persia were closely followed by the Persian Service, and the course of negotiations for the re-entry of Persian oil into world markets was reported in news and commentaries. The volume of listener correspondence, which had declined sharply after the rupture with Britain in October, 1952, rose equally sharply after 5th December, 1953, when official contacts were resumed. It appeared, therefore, that listeners had been inhibited from writing to the BBC by the attitude of their government towards Britain.

The evidence suggests that, unlike the audiences in Persia and the Arab countries, the majority of the BBC's audience in India and Pakistan understands English and listens either to "London Calling Asia" or to the General Overseas Service. But a listening survey in Delhi in the spring of 1953 suggested that more than 40 per cent. of BBC listeners there listened to vernacular broadcasts—mainly Hindi, but with smaller audiences for Urdu

and Bengali. The majority of listeners to the vernacular broadcasts also listened to the BBC in English, but—to give an example—nearly 40 per cent. of those listening to the Hindi Service did not.

Language broadcasts in the Far Eastern Service consisted of news bulletins, usually followed by a short talk, in Burmese, Malay, Cantonese and Vietnamese; and of longer broadcasts in Indonesian, Siamese, Chinese (Kuoyu) and Japanese. Though it is difficult to generalise concerning broadcasts to this highly populated area, containing peoples of very varied political outlook and at very different stages of development, it can be said that the overall aim was to present the British world view, including Britain's attitude to Communism, in a way which was likely to be intelligible and well received in the country concerned.

In April, 1953, in the first BBC listener competition ever held in Siam, a high proportion of the 280 entrants mentioned the objectivity and topicality of the news service in Siamese. More than half of those who commented on reception referred to superior reception from the BBC relay transmitter at Tebrau, near Singapore, as compared with reception direct from London. This confirmed evidence from other areas of Asia on the value of this relay station.

During the year the BBC Japanese Section was able to strengthen its existing co-operation with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, which continued to rebroadcast a weekly BBC talk. This reached an audience estimated by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation's Listener Research Unit to be at least 4,000,000.

The Latin American Service

The Latin American Service continued to operate on the much reduced basis introduced after the cuts of 1952. BBC programmes were rebroadcast by 40 Latin American stations, as against 183 in 1950-51. Use of BBC transcriptions, which amounted to 56,000 hours in 1950-51, was reduced to a mere trickle, accounted for by the re-use of old stock remaining in the area, copyright on which was fast running out. Evidence of continued Latin American interest in the BBC was provided by over 6,000 Press cuttings from 200 newspapers in 10 Latin American countries, all containing programme schedules or more general news of BBC activities.

In December, 1953, the Minister of State at the Board of Trade, the Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, M.P., broadcast in the Service before his departure on a trade goodwill mission to Latin America, and the progress of his journey was fully reported. The Service continued to draw attention, as occasion offered, to British trade links with Latin America.

The Monitoring Service

The shifting patterns of international relations during the past year, as well as the more important items of foreign news, were fully represented in the documentary and other reports supplied to Government Departments, the BBC, and various Press and other subscribers, by the Monitoring Service. In particular, developments in the U.S.S.R., Germany, Persia, Egypt and the Far East provided an important proportion of the considerable volume of broadcast material that was monitored and edited. At the same time, the problem of adjusting the existing resources of the Service to these world developments and to the steady increase in foreign broadcasting persisted.

As in the past, rapid monitoring helped on many occasions to maintain the BBC's reputation abroad for being prompt with the news.

Engineering

Apart from the major effort required for the Coronation broadcasts, the Engineering Division was faced with a heavy programme both on the operational side and in terms of development, planning and new construction. The rapid expansion of the Television Service and the continuing demands of the Home Services necessitated a stepping-up of the constructional programme, and a great deal of preliminary planning had to be done during the year on projects that are to be carried out during future years. It became necessary to augment the staff of both the operational and the specialist departments, and this raised new problems in recruitment and training. Efforts were made to accelerate the execution of development plans, but progress was not always as rapid as could be desired, largely because of unavoidable delays in acquiring new sites and obtaining the necessary permissions to build on them.

The work of the Engineering Division, both in the operational and development fields, was closely interwoven with the activities described elsewhere in this Report. Some of its more important achievements are described below. The Corporation wishes to place on record its appreciation of the major part played in many of these activities and achievements by the Radio Industry and Trade.

Home Sound Broadcasting : Coverage

It has long been apparent that the coverage of the Home Services and of the Light and Third Programmes is not fully satisfactory. The range of the existing stations is limited partly by fading and partly by interference from foreign stations, both of which are most severe after dark in winter. The number of long and medium wavelengths available to the BBC under the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan, which came into force in March, 1950, is restricted, and any additional transmitters must share wavelengths already used by other BBC stations. This has two disadvantages: any new stations must carry the same programme as others on the same wavelength, whether or not it is the most acceptable to listeners in the area to be covered, and the addition of a new transmitter, though effecting a strictly local improvement, may spoil reception for more people than it benefits.

There is considerable interference from foreign stations, many of which are working contrary to the provisions of the Copenhagen Plan. Since 1948 when the Plan was first drawn up, the number of transmitting stations in Europe has almost doubled, and many of them are operating on wavelengths identical with, or adjacent to, those used by the BBC. This situation is likely to become worse rather than better as new stations are built on the Continent and the power of existing stations increases.

The most serious interference, as in the winter of 1952-53, was caused by a transmitter at Dresden in Eastern Germany, which affected the reception of the Home Service on 330 metres along the South and East Coasts, in East Anglia and as far inland as the south side of Greater London. Repeated but so far unsuccessful attempts were made to get this interference removed. Serious interference with the Welsh Home Service on 341 metres caused by the American Forces Network transmitter at Linz ceased in November, 1953, as a result of negotiations with the U.S. Authorities, but there was still some interference in the more remote areas caused by the Frankfurt transmitter of the A.F.N. using an adjacent channel. Spanish stations caused interference in the fringe areas of the Scottish Home Service transmitters and

with the West of England Home Service and there were several other instances of interference of varying intensity. The Post Office was kept fully informed of the changing situation.

During the year, it was estimated that some five million people were unable to obtain satisfactory reception of the Home Service, about one million had difficulty in receiving the Light Programme and some 16 million were unable to receive the Third Programme. In arriving at these figures account was taken of the existing level of foreign interference, but not, of course, of future increases in this level, which must be regarded as probable. Nor was allowance made for local electrical interference. In this connection, there were growing complaints of interference with sound broadcasting caused by television receivers, particularly in the case of the long-wave transmissions of the Light Programme. This was taken up with the radio industry, which has given attention to this point in designing television receivers.

Home Sound Broadcasting : Transmitters

In order to improve reception where the need was greatest, and to counter the effects of foreign interference, new low-power local transmitters were brought into operation for the Home Service and in certain instances the power of existing transmitters was increased. A new transmitter was opened at Redruth, Cornwall, in October, 1953, extending the coverage of the West of England Home Service into a comparatively densely populated area not served by the main transmitter at Start Point. In November, the temporary transmitter at Hastings was replaced by a permanent one of higher power at Bexhill which gave an improved service as far as Eastbourne ; at the same time, the power of transmitters at Brighton and Folkestone was increased. These three transmitters use the same wavelength as the West of England stations at Bartley, Clevedon and Redruth and, because of this, they have to carry the West of England Home Service. At Cromer, a new transmitter was brought into service in December, 1953, on 434 metres. For technical reasons it has to carry the Northern Home Service.

Temporary transmitters were replaced by permanent ones on increased power at Whitehaven, Dumfries, Towyn and Barnstaple. In most of these areas, reception tests were carried out by BBC engineers to assess the improvement in coverage given by the new transmitter and its effect, if any, on the coverage of existing transmitters sharing the same wavelength.

During the year, seven more low-power stations were converted to unattended working with the object of economising in staff. The unattended stations are of two types: automatically-controlled, where the equipment is switched on and off according to a pre-determined time schedule, and remotely-controlled, where the switching operations are performed by staff at a distant BBC centre.

In June a serious fault of an unusual kind occurred in the insulators of the aerial mast of the Third Programme transmitter at Daventry. This necessitated taking the mast radiator out of service and using a standby aerial. At the same time the power of the transmitter had to be reduced from 150 to 50 kW. The main effect of this was that listeners living near the fringe of the service area not only received a weaker signal, which led to complaints of interference from foreign stations, but experienced considerable fading. The permanent mast radiator was brought back into service in September and the power was restored to the full 150 kW in December, 1953, but the full anti-fading properties of the mast could not be re-established until new insulators were available. It was planned to install these in August, 1954.

(A list of stations transmitting the three domestic programmes is shown in Appendix XIV.)

Home Sound Broadcasting : The VHF Plan

The BBC came to the conclusion some years ago that the only possibility of effecting a major improvement in the coverage of the Home Sound services was to find some less crowded waveband on which new transmitting stations could operate. Such a band exists among the very short waves (Very High Frequencies—VHF): the so-called Band II. In 1950, the BBC built an experimental VHF station at Wrotham, in Kent, and this has been broadcasting experimentally ever since. As a result, a great deal of experience was obtained in the use of VHF for sound broadcasting, and it was confirmed that these frequencies afforded a practical means of giving national coverage of the three programmes. It was further concluded that frequency modulation (FM), which is much less susceptible to interference of all kinds, was preferable to amplitude modulation (AM), the method used on the existing long-wave and medium-wave transmitters.

A plan comprising 27 stations, intended to give national coverage of the three programmes, was submitted to the Government in 1951. In October 1952, the Postmaster-General appointed the Television Advisory Committee and asked that it should include the subject of VHF sound broadcasting within its purview. The Committee recommended in May, 1953, that Band II should be used for sound broadcasting and on 2nd July, 1953, the Postmaster-General announced that the BBC could make a start on the construction of VHF stations. It was, however, necessary to await a decision by the Government on the method of modulation to be used. In its Second Report of December, 1953, the Television Advisory Committee recommended that FM should be used, and the Assistant Postmaster-General announced on 10th February, 1954, that the Government had accepted this recommendation.

Meanwhile, the BBC recommended that VHF should be used initially as a powerful reinforcement of the existing long-wave and medium-wave services rather than as a substitute for them. It was proposed to carry out the revised plan in stages, after authorisation by the Postmaster-General of the sites and channels to be used.

The BBC proposed that the first stage should comprise nine stations, including Wrotham, each with three transmitters*. The plan was designed to serve areas in each of the national units of the United Kingdom where a major improvement in reception could be provided for a substantial number of listeners, and was thus expected to provide a large potential market for VHF receivers and adaptors. It included stations at Pontop Pike and Divis, which would facilitate the solution of the long-standing problem of the shared wavelength between the North-East of England and Northern Ireland. All the stations in the first group, except Wrotham, will be at sites already in use or proposed for television stations, and the VHF aerials will be mounted on the same masts as the television aerials. (VHF aerials have already been incorporated in the masts at all the post-war high-power television stations and provision has been made for them at the medium-power television stations now under construction or planned.)

During the year, the planning of this project was continued and much information was given to the Television Advisory Committee. Subject to early Post Office approval of the first group of stations it was hoped that they could be completed within two years. To avoid delay, orders for the transmitting equipment were placed well in advance.

* See Appendix XIII.

Home Sound Broadcasting : Studio Development

In London, two studios in Broadcasting House were renovated and the acoustic treatment and lighting were improved. A suite of Talks studios was re-planned. In the Langham building, the drama studio was provided, for the first time in BBC practice, with means to vary the acoustics by means of sliding or hinged panels. Variable acoustic panels were also installed in Studio 4 at Maida Vale. The adaptation of the Camden Theatre to accommodate variety performances and an orchestra was completed. Equipment of the Farringdon Hall as a studio to replace the Criterion Theatre was begun.

Considerable work was also carried out at studio centres in the BBC Regions and, meanwhile, plans were prepared for a programme of general studio improvements in London and the Regions, to be carried out during the next two years.

Sound Recording

Many changes were made during the year to bring BBC sound recording equipment up to date. Twenty-four disk reproducing machines which had been in service use for some twelve years were replaced by improved machines of BBC design.

Recording and reproducing equipment designed to use magnetic tape as the recording medium was installed on a considerable scale in London and Regional centres. It is hoped to transfer about 60 per cent. of disk recording commitments to this medium which, although it has limitations, is more economical for many purposes than the disk system. The scheme will be completed during 1954, when some twenty London and Regional centres will have this equipment in service use.

The international exchange of recordings, whether on disk or tape, was facilitated by the international standardisation of their essential features by the International Radio Consultative Committee in September, 1953. Specifications were produced for modifying BBC sound recording machines to the new standards.

Television : Transmitters

During the year under review Government permission was received to proceed further with the BBC's plan for national television coverage. Immediate steps were taken to put this plan into effect. The first stage had been completed in August, 1952, when the fifth of the high-power transmitters, that at Wenvoe near Cardiff, was brought into service. The next stage of the plan, comprising five medium-power stations, had been deferred by the Government in March, 1951, but on 2nd July, 1953, the Postmaster General announced that work on them could begin. The BBC had already acquired, or was negotiating for, sites for four of these at Pontop Pike (near Newcastle-on-Tyne), Meldrum (near Aberdeen), Divis (near Belfast) and Rowridge (in the Isle of Wight). The site proposed for the fifth station, at North Hessary Tor, near Princetown, was objected to by the National Parks Commission and the Dartmoor Preservation Association and as a result the Minister of Housing and Local Government ordered a public enquiry. This was held in Exeter from 29th September to 1st October, 1953, and on 26th January, 1954, the Minister announced that permission to build the station on North Hessary Tor would be granted subject to certain safeguards.

Equipment was ordered for the five permanent stations and it was estimated that they would all be in service by about the end of 1955. Meanwhile, in order to bring television to the areas in question at the earliest possible moment, steps were taken to set up temporary transmitting equipment at Aberdeen, Rowridge, and North Hessary Tor. Temporary stations had already been put into service at Pontop Pike, Glencairn (near Belfast) and Truleigh Hill (near Brighton) in time for the Coronation. It was planned to bring Aberdeen and Rowridge into service using the temporary equipment before the end of 1954, and North Hessary Tor early in 1955.

The Postmaster General also announced on 2nd July that in addition to the five medium-power stations already mentioned, the BBC would proceed to establish transmitters in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands. By use of temporary equipment the station in the Isle of Man was brought into operation in December, 1953. A search for a suitable site in the Channel Islands was begun, but the establishment of a station there depends on the possibility of obtaining a reliable signal from the mainland for rebroadcasting. On 20th January, 1954, the Assistant Postmaster General announced that the BBC had been authorised to set up television stations in East Anglia and in the neighbourhood of Dover, Inverness, Londonderry, Towyn and Carlisle. Plans were made to have the East Anglian station, near Norwich, in operation on a temporary basis early in 1955.

Plans were prepared for building the new London television station at the Crystal Palace site to replace the transmitters at Alexandra Palace, which were brought into service in 1936. Transmitting equipment for the new station was ordered which, taking into account the aerial gain, will have an effective radiated power of about 200 kilowatts. This compares with 100 kilowatts for each of the four post-war high-power stations and 34 kilowatts for Alexandra Palace. Orders were also placed for the aerial tower, the feeders and the first stage of the building.

The five high-power stations together with the three temporary stations brought into service before the Coronation raised the coverage of the television service to about 84 per cent. of the population—a higher figure than had been achieved anywhere else in the world. The completion of the present plans is expected to raise this figure to 97 per cent.

The installation of standby vision and sound transmitters at Sutton Coldfield and Alexandra Palace was completed before the Coronation and all the high-power stations were then so equipped. Wherever possible, precautions were also taken against the possibility of failure of the Post Office cable or radio links by which programmes are conveyed to the transmitting stations. For this purpose rebroadcasting receivers were installed, so that a faulty link could be spanned by radio pick-up from another transmitter, though possibly with some loss of quality. Thus, reception of Wenvoe at Sutton Coldfield, and vice versa, provided reserves for the important London—Birmingham and London—Wenvoe links.

Television : Studio Development

In December, 1953, the first stage in the construction of the Television Centre, Wood Lane (on the site of the 1908 Exhibition), was completed. Planning of the permanent studios at the Television Centre, which was suspended in 1951, was restarted. Meanwhile a search is being carried out for additional studio accommodation which will be necessary for the development of the service during the period that must elapse before any studios can become available at the Television Centre.

At Lime Grove the fourth of the studios (Studio E) to be converted and equipped for television was brought into operation in August, 1953. Studio D was withdrawn from service to enable large scale modifications and improvements to be carried out, and came back into operation in March, 1954. It was planned to withdraw each of the two remaining studios in turn for similar rehabilitation. In August a new Presentation Suite, consisting of a Presentation Studio with its associated control room and a central control room, was brought into use. Its function is to switch from one source of programme to another, to provide all announcements, interludes, and weather reports, and to maintain a check on the technical quality of the output.

The Television Theatre (formerly the Shepherd's Bush Empire) was put into service in October, 1953, using outside broadcasting equipment for the time being. Plans were made to replace this equipment with studio-type cameras, to provide improved sound facilities, and to install a system of permanent lighting.

A new suite of rooms for televising films and for making recordings of television programmes was constructed at Lime Grove and is being equipped with improved apparatus.

Television : Outside Broadcasting Equipment

Four new sets of outside broadcasting equipment were ordered in September, 1953. One of these will be based at Manchester and the equipment now shared between the North and the Midlands will then be based at Birmingham. A second set will go to Cardiff, leaving the unit now shared between Wales and the West of England to be based at Bristol. Premises were acquired for the bases at Manchester and Cardiff and work was begun to prepare them for operational use by early 1955. The remaining two sets will be retained in London to replace existing equipment which has given long service.

In view of the high cost of this equipment, consideration was given to the design of a simpler type giving less comprehensive facilities. This resulted in the development of a single camera unit which is mounted in a small van and can be used, if required, on the move. The unit, known as the "Roving Eye", has its own VHF sound and vision transmitters capable of carrying the signals to a fixed receiving point over a distance of some two miles. Its transmitting aerial is kept in alignment with the receiving point with the aid of a gyro compass.

Improvements were made in the facilities for feeding vision signals from outside broadcasting points into the national network by the development of equipment which enabled the vision signal to be injected at any Post Office repeater point. Equipment was also installed at the post-war high-power transmitting stations so that they could be used as microwave receiving points for outside broadcasts.

Television : Interchange of Programmes with the Continent

The experimental series of exchanges that is to take place in June and July, 1954, is expected to provide data that will prove valuable in the planning of any future temporary links and eventually of a permanent network. The standard conversion equipment which will be used was developed from the prototype equipment designed and constructed by BBC engineers for the cross-Channel relay in 1952.

External Services : Coverage and Studio Development

The medium-wave transmission on 232 metres used mainly for the German Service was transferred from this country to Norden in Northern Germany in February, 1953. This provided more reliable reception in Western Germany but even from this site a satisfactory medium-wave service could not be provided in the Greater Berlin area. A low-power relay station was, therefore, brought into operation in the Berlin area in August, 1953 using the same wavelength as Norden. The Berlin transmitter is fed by line from Norden which in turn is fed by line from this country.

Low solar activity precluded the use of certain high-frequency bands, and forced most short-wave services to use the more congested lower frequency bands, with a resulting increase in the general level of interference. Thanks to the assignment to the BBC of two channels in the new broadcasting band (3950–4000 kc/s), and the relaying facilities available at Norden, Berlin, Graz-Dobl and Tebrau (Singapore), reception of the External Services directed to Europe, South and South-East Asia and the Far East was less seriously degraded than it might have been. On the other hand, the need for a re-broadcasting station in the West Indies was again emphasised by the increasing number of reports of heavy interference and poor night-time reception from the Americas and the West Indian Colonial Territories.

Improvements were made to the acoustic treatment of some of the studios at 200, Oxford Street, and Bush House, which were constructed during the war on an austere basis. An additional continuity suite was built at 200, Oxford Street for the General Overseas Service.

Research

Research in the television field was concentrated in the early part of the year on the design and construction of a "suppressed-frame" television recording machine, which was installed at Alexandra Palace in time for the Coronation and is now in operational use at Lime Grove. During the latter part of the year, the main effort was concentrated on the problems of colour television, so that the BBC might keep itself fully informed on the potentialities of the various systems that have been proposed.

A number of "derivative equalisers" were designed for use on outside broadcast cameras in time for the Coronation. These devices, made by the BBC's Equipment Department, enabled a marked improvement in picture definition to be obtained by providing a means of compensating for certain types of distortion. A method of testing the lenses used in television cameras was developed and this work is proving to be of considerable value to the Television Service. Further study was given to the problem of recording a television signal on magnetic tape.

The Research Department was concerned in testing sites for the medium and low-power television stations and in the design of the appropriate aerial systems. A comprehensive series of propagation tests was put in train to determine the likelihood of interference from Continental stations in the frequency band that is to be used for VHF broadcasting (Band II).

On the acoustic side, work continued on studios and concert halls and further progress was made in correlating subjective impressions of their acoustic qualities with the latest methods of objective measurement.

A new machine was designed to produce artificially the effect of reverberation—often required to heighten dramatic sequences in studio productions. Hitherto, this had been achieved by the use of a special "echo room", containing a microphone and a loudspeaker. The new machine makes use

of magnetic tape, from which a number of reproducing heads pick up the recorded sound in turn ; their combined output simulates the effect of natural reverberation. Prototypes of the machine were given a service trial.

Designs

New apparatus and methods were developed for sound studios, control rooms, continuity rooms and outside broadcasts ; these have increased the facilities available and, at the same time, reduced production and running costs and staff requirements.

New equipment was developed for the automatic and remote control of transmitting stations. The re-arrangement of existing services and the addition of new transmitting stations required substantial re-planning of line networks with the object of maintaining the most effective programme distribution at the lowest cost. Close co-operation with the Engineering Department of the General Post Office was maintained in an endeavour to preserve a good standard of transmission.

The transmission of television signals over an ever-expanding network absorbed much effort to maintain a satisfactory standard of picture quality. Special attention was directed to the proper assessment of the performance standards required for good transmission and to ensuring that these standards were applied to the system as a whole. New equipment and techniques were developed for the diagnosis and cure of faults in this network.

Specialised apparatus designed and produced during the year included the camera synchronizing equipment originally required for the Coronation broadcast, an equipment which provides a simplification and cheapening of special picture effects at the Lime Grove Studios, and the "Roving Eye" mobile television unit. Progress was made in the design of apparatus which will enable direct reproduction to be made from negative films ; elimination of the need for photographic processing to produce a positive print should save time and cost.

Planning and Installation

The Planning and Installation Department was directly concerned with almost all the engineering developments described in this Report.

Preliminary planning and design work was carried out and specifications issued for a number of types of FM transmitters and aerial systems. Low-power television transmitters were improvised by the Department to equip the three temporary stations brought into service before the Coronation and also the temporary station in the Isle of Man. A big programme of work was undertaken in installing new sound broadcasting equipment in studio premises throughout the country. The suppression of interference with television reception by short-wave transmitters was carried a stage further by the screening of additional transmitters at the BBC's Daventry, and Skelton stations.

Equipment

The Equipment Department is responsible for the supply of all technical equipment for both sound and television except for heavy plant such as that at transmitting stations and certain equipment of an experimental nature. The Department maintains its own workshops for the repair of equipment and for the manufacture of equipment used in small numbers for special purposes. Equipment required in larger quantities is obtained by placing contracts with outside manufacturers by competitive tender for manufacture to BBC specifications and drawings. The Department has its own test

room for the testing of equipment manufactured by outside contractors and in its own workshops. Responsibility for the operation and maintenance of a fleet of some 400 vehicles throughout the country, the majority of which are specially adapted for technical purposes, also falls on this Department.

Building

The Building Department also was concerned with many of the new projects mentioned in this Report. The largest single enterprise was the construction of the scenery block at the Television Centre. Other major commitments were Studio E at Lime Grove, where sound and vision control rooms and apparatus rooms were constructed, and the construction of the new Presentation Suite and Central Telecine and Telerecording Suites.

Planning work was carried out in connection with the new television stations throughout the country and specifications were prepared for buildings, aerial masts and access roads. Plans were prepared for the underground transmitter building at the new London Television Station at the Crystal Palace site and a contract for the first stage of the building work was placed. The design of the 640-foot tower to support the transmitting aerials was completed and a contract was placed.

Recruitment and Training

The need to augment the numbers of engineering staff became acute during the year. This was due partly to the requirements of the development programme, especially on the television side, and partly also to the necessity to build up a reserve of trained technical personnel in view of the growing proportion of staff nearing retiring age. It therefore became necessary to accelerate recruitment. This was effected at two levels, by taking in young men as Probationary Technical Assistants and by recruiting professionally qualified engineers. (No specific qualifications are required of recruits in the first category, but they must pass an initial 12-week training course and examination given by the Engineering Training Department. After two years' service they become eligible for confirmation in the appointment of Technical Assistant and may then qualify for further training in order to pass the BBC Engineering Examination, which gives them the opportunity of entry to the qualified Engineer grades.)

As far as possible, vacancies in the higher grades of engineers were filled by promotion from within the Corporation, but the high rate of expansion and the needs of the specialist departments made it necessary to recruit a number of qualified engineers from outside. Steps were taken to attract graduates direct from the Universities by instituting a new training scheme, which was recognised by the Institution of Electrical Engineers as fulfilling the relevant part of its requirements for Corporate Membership. (Graduates entering the Corporation under this scheme spend two years in following a training syllabus, which includes a period spent in the works of a manufacturer.)

In order to enlarge the opportunities open to television staff possessing mainly operational skills, such as Television Lighting Supervisors, arrangements were made to enable them to proceed beyond the grade of Technical Assistant without examination, after completing the appropriate courses in the Engineering Training Department. Specialised television courses were arranged for suitable technical staff in the sound broadcasting services, who might otherwise have been debarred from promotion on the television side owing to lack of the opportunity to acquire experience of its special techniques.

As before, all training given in the Engineering Training School, near Evesham, was directed particularly to BBC practice and no attempt was made to cover the whole field of radio engineering. However, staff were both encouraged and assisted to study for recognised external qualifications.

In the course of its work the Engineering Training Department prepared a number of technical instructions and training manuals for operational use, and some of the latter were again made available to the public in book form.

Co-operation at Home

BBC engineers continued to take part in the work of the British Standards Institution and the Institution of Electrical Engineers, with particular reference to the problem of electrical interference. Contact with the Press and the public on technical matters was maintained and strengthened. The publication of the results of work by BBC engineers in the field of research and design and in connection with major projects, such as the construction of new television stations, was continued. Papers were prepared and read before professional institutions and articles were contributed to the BBC Quarterly and the technical Press. Several articles were written specially for publication abroad, notably in the U.S.A.

Close and friendly co-operation was maintained with the Radio Industry and Trade. The BBC played an important part in the National Radio and Television Exhibition at Earls Court in September, 1953, organised by the Radio Industry Council; various aspects of sound and television broadcasting were explained and demonstrated and enquiries from members of the public both on technical matters and on programmes were answered. This feature is likely to become increasingly important as a means of explaining to the public the implications of the far-reaching technical developments now taking place; plans for the 1954 Exhibition were prepared so as to make full use of this opportunity.

International Co-operation

The Engineering Division also shared in the work of international organisations, including the European Broadcasting Union, the International Consultative Committees on Radio (C.C.I.R.) and Telephony (C.C.I.F.), and the International Committee on the Suppression of Electrical Interference (C.I.S.P.R.). BBC engineers took an active part in the Plenary Meetings in London of the C.C.I.R., at which a number of important agreements were reached on subjects relating to sound and television broadcasting and sound recording, and in the Plenary Meeting of the C.I.S.P.R., where further progress was made in co-ordinating national rules for the suppression of interference, so as to facilitate the export and import of electrical appliances.

Supporting Services

Audience Research

During the year the Audience Research Department's methods of estimating the impact of broadcasting, hitherto confined to Great Britain, were extended to include Northern Ireland. The continuous Survey of Listening and Viewing, which provides the basis for estimating the size of each broadcast's audience, now involves the personal interrogation of nearly one million persons a year by a force of 900 part-time interviewers. Concurrently, nearly 5,000 listeners and viewers, organised into voluntary panels, provide over a year some 800,000 written reports upon their reactions to the programmes they have heard or seen.

The results of the first six months of audience research in Northern Ireland show the habits of listeners in the province to be similar in many respects to those of Scottish listeners. For example, Northern Ireland and Scotland are unique in that the Home Service commands, more especially in the early evening, the major share of the listening audience.

In general the year was one which showed a steady increase in the audiences for television broadcasts commensurate with the increase in the prevalence of television sets. (Those with television receivers continue to use them at about the same rate as before, the average viewer watching rather under half the evening programmes which are transmitted.) The following examples show the way in which audiences have increased: the typical audience for "What's My Line?" grew from about $5\frac{3}{4}$ million adults at the end of 1952-53 to $7\frac{3}{4}$ million at the end of 1953-54; that of the Sunday evening play from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ million; "Animal, Vegetable, Mineral" from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 million; and the Saturday night variety from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ million.

The magnitude of the audiences of television broadcasts in the latter half of the year can be judged from these examples, drawn from widely differing types of output: a circus— $7\frac{1}{4}$ million; floodlit Soccer— $5\frac{3}{4}$ million; a documentary— $4\frac{3}{4}$ million; an opera—4 million; "In the News"—3 million; and a visit to the Royal Academy— $1\frac{3}{4}$ million.

All these figures were, of course, completely overshadowed by those of Coronation Day. As has been said elsewhere, the British adult audience for the television broadcast of the Coronation Service itself was estimated to be over 20 million. Of this number more than half were persons who did not possess television sets, 10 million viewing in the homes of their friends and a further $1\frac{1}{2}$ million viewing in public places.

Even run-of-the-mill evening television broadcasts are seen by many "non-viewers"; in areas where sets are relatively scarce it is not unusual for as much as a quarter of a broadcast's audience to consist of guests viewing in the homes of owners of television receivers.

Although nearly every family which acquires a television set keeps its sound receiver in use, the extent to which it listens is inevitably drastically reduced. It follows that the audiences for sound broadcasts which are on the air at the same time as television tend to fall as those for television broadcasts rise. Thus, in the last three months of the year (January-March, 1954), it was normal for 6 million adults to be listening to sound broadcasting at a peak evening hour, whereas the corresponding figure a year earlier was 7 million, sound broadcasting's share of the total BBC audience having fallen from over 70 per cent. to less than 60 per cent.

The audiences for sound broadcasting have, however, been decreasing in recent years at a somewhat greater rate than might be expected from the growth in the number of viewers, though other evidence indicates no diminution in the listening public's satisfaction with the sound broadcasting service. The causes of this diminished listening are almost certainly complex—the gradual return of peace-time social life no doubt being among them—but the possibility that television is tending to rob sound broadcasting of those who were previously the more assiduous listeners cannot be ignored.

Even though smaller than in the past, the audiences of sound broadcasting are often massive. In 1953 audiences of over 8 million were usual for such broadcasts as "Any Questions?", "Curtain Up", "Saturday Night Theatre", "Top of the Form", and "The Archers", as well as for the first performance of light entertainment series such as "Take it from Here", "Life with the Lyons" or "Educating Archie".

For the most part, it is the Light Programme which normally commands the big audiences, though there are exceptions to this. The Home Service commands the bulk of the listening audience at 6 o'clock (for the news) each evening and during the whole of Saturday evening. For a good deal of its time the Home Service is serving a variety of minorities such as those interested in orchestral music, in discussions on public affairs, or in the more sophisticated kinds of drama and light entertainment. These minorities, though small when compared with the numbers who listen to more widely popular fare, nevertheless often embrace many hundreds of thousands of listeners.

Among *ad hoc* enquiries completed during the year were studies of the availability of listeners and of the Third Programme's audience. The latter, which was made public in the BBC Quarterly (Autumn 1953), revealed *inter alia* that more than 1½ million adults listen to the Third Programme at least once a week. It also showed there to be a high measure of tolerance for the Third Programme amongst those who themselves find nothing in it to their taste. Two major enquiries launched (but not yet completed) were the third of a series of enquiries into the structure of the television public and related matters, and a study of the interests and of the viewing and listening habits of children and young people.

Recorded Programmes

During the year, 21,200 hours of programme were broadcast from BBC recordings, as compared with 21,700 hours the previous year. Mobile recording units covered 330,000 miles in this country and overseas. Static recordings averaged some 1,500 a week for the Home Sound Services and 500 a week for the External Services.

The organisation of these varied recording activities was the responsibility of a single department (Central Programme Operations), working in conjunction with the Engineering Division, which handled the actual recording processes. The department accepts recording commitments on behalf of all BBC services and allocates the necessary facilities. It is also responsible for maintaining a library of recorded material and for originating programmes based on recordings. The more than 200 programmes which it produced in the course of the year included such popular series as "Welcome to Britain" (recorded interviews with visitors from abroad), "As I Roved Out" (a weekly programme of folk music) and "The Countryside in . . ." (a monthly magazine programme).

The Recorded Programmes Permanent Library at Broadcasting House is a unique collection, designed both as a storehouse of recorded material for use throughout the BBC and as a treasury of recordings of historical interest. Additions are made regularly from current BBC recordings, which constitute the bulk of the collection, and from other sources in this country and abroad. Certain types of material, including folk-music, dialect, bird and animal noises and sound effects, are recorded specially for the Library.

Training for Broadcasting

The General Courses in Broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the BBC's Staff Training Department, have it as their object to give practical help to broadcasting staff in their own field of activity and to relate this to the work of the BBC as a whole. (Engineering training is the function of a separate department, under the Engineering Division.)

Five General Courses were held during the year, three of six weeks' duration and two of five weeks'. The six-week courses included an introduction to the problems of television. The shorter courses were intended for

more junior staff and were designed with greater emphasis on practical work. These General Courses were attended by a total of 92 BBC staff, drawn from all parts of the Corporation, and by 25 guest students from abroad, the majority of whom were from the other Commonwealth countries. A special course in administration was given for BBC staff.

Three General Television Courses were provided. They were attended by 22 members of BBC staff who were regarded as potential staff for the Television Service, by 19 producers and one scriptwriter on short-term contract and by nine guests from overseas. Additionally, the Training Department arranged three short courses on special television problems; a week-end conference for writers, with an attendance of 16; a course attended by the Head of Religious Broadcasting and 13 members of his department; and a one-day conference for outside broadcast commentators, with an attendance of 70.

There were six special courses in sound broadcasting. These included a course for European Services producers, a course in mobile recording technique and a seminar for American teachers.

In pursuance of the Corporation's policy of aiding Colonial Governments in the development of broadcasting, a course was arranged for members of the Nigerian and Gold Coast broadcasting services. A special BBC instructor was appointed, in collaboration with the Colonial Office, to take charge of the Corporation's growing commitments in this field.

More than a hundred girls attended the four-week secretarial courses, and evening classes, proficiency testing and special instruction were also provided. Grants were given to 112 members of the BBC staff to enable them to attend external courses.

Civil Defence Training

A start was made on the Corporation's scheme whereby it is hoped that some 80 per cent. of the staff will voluntarily undertake a short personal training course in Civil Defence. A Civil Defence School, intended primarily to train the large number of instructors needed for the scheme, was opened in March, 1953, in BBC premises at Aldenham. By the end of March, 1954, 121 instructors had qualified, 669 staff had completed the personal training course and a further 581 were under training.

Two special courses of two days each were held in the autumn of 1953 at the Civil Defence Staff College, Sunningdale. These were attended by a total of 93 senior staff, including the Director-General and the other members of the BBC's Board of Management.

Staff Administration

Certain modifications were introduced in the Corporation's retirement policy. Previously, retirement had taken place at 60, but under the new arrangements, subject to the individual's right to retire at age 60, retirement at the discretion of the Corporation may take place at any age between 60 and 65. A detailed review of the Corporation's pension schemes was completed, and a number of recommended improvements were under consideration at the end of the year.

The Central Establishment Office continued to advise on efficient working methods and the most economical use of man-power throughout the Corporation. The number of staff on 31st March, 1954, was 12,834 (including 632 part-time) as compared with 12,277 (including 591 part-time) on 31st March,

1953. The increase in staff was mainly due to developments in the Television Service, including the increased coverage and the Regional contributions to television.

Under a change in the Appointments procedure, external candidates who are shortlisted for advertised posts in the Corporation are now given the benefit of a man-to-man interview prior to appearing before a Selection Board. The Central Welfare Department was strengthened by the appointment of its part-time medical adviser on a full-time basis from 1st January, 1954.

Discussions are continuing with particular Trade Unions seeking to be recognised, in addition to the BBC Staff Association, as negotiating bodies on staff matters.

Negotiations with Other Bodies

Two supplementary agreements, both relating to television, were made with the British Actors' Equity Association during the year. The first provided for an increase from 12 to 24 per annum in the number of television broadcasts of current stage and arena entertainments, which are televised by arrangement with the Theatres National Committee. The second extended, in effect, the agreement relating to television fees referred to in last year's Report by providing for increased fees for artists paid at rates above the minimum and increased payments for "live" repeats of television plays.

Negotiations were still in progress with Actor's Equity at the end of the year for an agreement relating to television transcriptions, i.e. BBC television programmes recorded on film for subsequent showing by overseas television organisations. In conjunction with other film interests, the BBC also embarked on negotiations with Actors' Equity for a proposed agreement governing the making of films by normal film production methods, with a view to these films being televised both in the BBC Television Service and overseas.

The Musicians' Union continued to impose restrictions in respect of the filming or other recording of television programmes. The restrictions applied equally to recording in advance for subsequent first transmission, recordings made during transmission for repeat purposes and recordings made for use as transcriptions.

Early in 1953 the Corporation received a request for a substantial increase in the payments made to the Performing Right Society, which controls the greater proportion of the copyright music broadcast by the BBC. Payments to the Society have for many years been at the rate of 1s. for each sound or combined sound and television receiving licence. The Corporation finally agreed to increase the rate of payment to 1s. 3d. per licence.

Consultation

The General Advisory Council held four meetings during the year, at which matters of policy proposed for discussion either by the BBC or by the Council were considered. The work of the four Regional Advisory Councils, which were reconstituted in 1952, has been noted elsewhere.

The system of advisory bodies was further extended by the formation of a United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee, which was set up to advise the Corporation on the development and interpretation of Appeals policy and to keep the recommendations of the central and regional committees under review. An Agricultural Advisory Committee for Wales was in process of formation at the end of the year. (A list of the BBC's advisory bodies and of their membership is given in Appendix XVIII.)

Publicity

In a year which included a number of developments of direct concern to the future of broadcasting, the work of the BBC's Publicity Department both at home and abroad was greatly increased. The growing public interest in television, in particular, created new publicity problems. Additional facilities were provided to meet the needs of journalists.

The world-wide publicity operation carried out in connection with the BBC's Coronation broadcasts has been noted. Later in the year, a further special publicity effort was called for overseas in support of the BBC's coverage of the Royal Tour of Commonwealth countries. Suitable material, including biographical notes on commentators, photographs and plastic blocks was carefully timed to reach newspapers in each country to be visited and full details of the broadcasts were supplied in advance.

Specialised publicity for the Far East, which has been in course of development over the last two years, was carried further. Listeners in the Far East to the BBC's vernacular programmes were invited to take part in competitions for which prizes were awarded, and special illustrated folders advertising the competitions were printed in Far Eastern languages and widely distributed in the countries interested.

In connection with the BBC's Turkish Service series "Two Towns", in which a town in Britain is contrasted with a comparable town in Turkey, photographs taken during the preparation of the programme and articles about it in the local papers in Britain were supplied on each occasion to the Press of the Turkish town concerned. This service was greatly appreciated and produced an enthusiastic response in Turkey.

A BBC stand at the Vienna Fair, organised in co-operation with the British Embassy, publicised an Austrian listener competition held in October. It also provided general information for listeners interested in the BBC's broadcasts to Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe. The Berlin Fair and the "Grüne Woche" in Berlin provided opportunities for distributing similar information to listeners in the East Zone of Germany.

At home the Publicity Department helped to organise the BBC representation at the annual Radio Exhibition at Earls Court and at the Television Society's Exhibition held at King's College, London.

The Pictorial Publicity Section maintained a regular service of photographs to meet increasing demands from the Press at home and overseas. A complete pictorial record was made of the BBC's activities in preparing and carrying out the Coronation broadcasts.

Publications

Comparative statistics and other details relating to BBC publications are given in the Appendices.

Radio Times was published weekly in seven editions, each containing full details of both sound and television programmes. Average weekly net sales for 1953, certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, were 7,903,969 copies. The special Coronation number had a record net sale of 9,012,358 copies.

The Listener, also a weekly publication, continued to provide reprints of selected broadcast talks, together with book reviews, articles, critical comment on broadcasting and the arts and other features of interest. Certified net sales for 1953 averaged 133,105 copies a week. Over 6,000 copies were sold

weekly in the U.S.A. and Canada. To commemorate the 25th Anniversary of The Listener a special 80-page edition was published on 14th January, 1954, of which over 245,000 copies were sold.

Four issues of The BBC Quarterly, a journal devoted to the art and science of broadcasting, were published during the year. Average distribution per issue rose to 3,909 copies.

London Calling, containing details of programmes in the BBC's External Services, illustrated articles and reprints from overseas broadcast talks, was published until the end of the year in two weekly editions for the Eastern and Western hemispheres. From 25th March, 1954, the two were combined into a single weekly edition for world-wide distribution. Certified net sales for 1953 averaged 14,682 copies weekly. Sales of the Air Mail Edition, introduced for the first time last year, rose to 1,300 copies weekly. A special 56-page edition of London Calling was produced in December to mark the 21st anniversary of the BBC's External Services.

The circulation in German-speaking countries of the BBC publication Hier Spricht London improved during the year, but sales of Ici Londres, its French-language equivalent, somewhat declined. There was a steadily increasing demand from Western Europe for London Calling Europe, the weekly sheet giving details of programmes to be broadcast by the BBC's European Services. Special Coronation editions of all three publications were produced. The practice of including texts of English By Radio lessons was much appreciated.

Publications on behalf of the School Broadcasting Council included, as usual, the annual programme and the termly teachers' leaflets. Pupils' pamphlets, issued termly in connection with broadcasts to schools, were again ordered by more than 20,000 schools each term; 5 million copies in all were sold.

Supplementary publications on a wide variety of subjects included "The First Thirty" (commemorating 30 years of Scottish broadcasting), "The Coronation and the BBC" (an illustrated guide to Coronation broadcasting arrangements) and "The Year That Made the Day" (describing in book form, with illustrations, how the BBC's Coronation Day broadcasts were prepared and carried out).

Library and Information Services

The Library and News Information services were in great demand during the year, more especially prior to the Coronation, when information on a wide variety of matters was sought by those responsible for preparing the BBC's contribution. To assist in this respect, the Central Library assembled a full bibliography of literature relating to this and earlier Coronations. The Television Branch Library was installed in new quarters at the Television Centre, with a stock of 3,000 books and 200,000 illustrations.

Registry, Postal and Messenger Services

A numerous correspondence reaches the BBC every day from this country and from overseas. In addition, the widely dispersed nature of the BBC's operations makes a considerable volume of internal correspondence inevitable. The sorting and distribution of the mail, both internal and external, is carried out by a combined Post Room and Messenger service, which handles upwards of 40,000 letters and packages every day. This service is run in close association with the Registry organisation, which is responsible for the filing and indexing of the Corporation's correspondence and documentary archives, for reference purposes.

Correspondence from the Public

A high proportion of the BBC's post-bag consists of letters from members of the public about broadcast programmes. The total for 1953-4 was nearly 800,000 letters. Almost three-quarters of these were sent in response to BBC announcements soliciting information or suggestions from listeners or viewers; others were addressed to individuals appearing in the programmes, and were duly forwarded; the remainder, comprising about 180,000 letters, contained unsolicited comment on programme matters. All this correspondence was carefully sifted and points of interest were brought to the notice of the BBC departments concerned. As well as acknowledging every letter received, the BBC endeavoured to reply, as far as possible, to the points raised by individual correspondents.

The Engineering Information Department dealt with a large volume of correspondence relating to reception difficulties and other technical matters.

Catering Services

Canteen facilities are provided, as far as is practicable, for all BBC staff while they are on duty, whether they work at large centres or at remote transmitter sites. In the London area alone the BBC operates 18 Staff Restaurants, some of which are open for 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Over a million main meals and over 5 million beverages were served at BBC premises in London during the year.

In December, a temporary canteen with a capacity of 350 meals a day was opened to meet the needs of staff at the new Television Centre at White City.

Finance

The Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1954, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, are attached. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

The following information is also given:—

An analysis of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1954 (Statement 6).

Summarised Balance Sheets and summarised Net Revenue and Grant-in-Aid Accounts for the accounting period from 1st January, 1947, to 31st March, 1954 (Statement 7).

BALANCE SHEET

HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION

Fixed Assets: Sound Broadcasting

Gross additions to Fixed Assets during the year amounted to £534,676 and assets to the value of £130,147 were taken out of service. The net increase in Fixed Assets for the year was, therefore, £404,529; making a total at 31st March, 1954, of £7,712,508. The provision for depreciation accrued to date, after including a reduction for prior years of £507,935, as mentioned below, was £4,486,739 and the net value of Fixed Assets at 31st March, 1954, was, therefore, £3,225,769, as shown in Statement 4—a net increase of £678,296.

Further expenditure was incurred on transmitting stations to extend the coverage of Home Services transmissions and the installation of improved recording equipment was started. Replacements and improvements necessary

to maintain the existing standards of service accounted for the remainder of the expenditure, no major projects having been undertaken during the year pending approval of the Corporation's capital plans.

Fixed Assets: Television Service

Gross additions to Fixed Assets amounted to £867,005. Assets amounting to £24,060 were taken out of service. The net increase in Fixed Assets was £842,945, making a total at 31st March, 1954, of £4,836,766. The provision for depreciation accrued to date, after including a reduction for prior years of £72,280, was £895,028, and the net value of Fixed Assets at 31st March, 1954, was, therefore, £3,941,738, as shown in Statement 4—a net increase of £690,320.

The main items accounting for this expenditure were the first stage of the development of the BBC Television Centre at the White City and the BBC Television Studios at Lime Grove. In addition, a theatre was purchased for use as a studio; additional outside broadcasting equipment was acquired for the Regions and the construction of additional transmitting stations was begun.

Depreciation

At the Public Accounts Committee the Corporation was asked to examine the rates adopted for depreciation charges as the Committee thought they might be too high. The Corporation is satisfied with the present rates for all assets other than freehold buildings, the rate for which it has now reduced. The adjustment now brought into the accounts has reduced the depreciation provision accrued to 31st March, 1953, by £507,935 for Sound broadcasting and by £72,280 for Television, as shown in Statement 4. The provisions for the current year are based on the revised rates.

Capital Account

The opening balance on Capital Account at 31st March, 1953, of £8,000,000 has been increased during the year by an adjustment arising on settlement of a War Damage Claim, Part I, etc., of £106,089, and an appropriation for future capital requirements of £893,911, making the total on Capital Account at 31st March, 1954, £9,000,000. Capital Account at 31st March, 1954, exceeded net expenditure on Fixed Assets, £7,167,507, by £1,832,493. This balance of reserve for future capital requirements is represented on the assets side of the Balance Sheet by investments in British Government Securities and Loans to Local Government Authorities.

Current Assets and Credit Balances

Current Assets at 31st March, 1954, were ...	£	£
against which must be set the following liabilities and reserves:—	...	3,927,810
Specific reserves for contingent payments to staff and future Income Tax ...	550,000	
Creditors	2,051,526	
		<u>2,601,526</u>
Net Current Assets at 31st March, 1954, were therefore ...		<u>1,326,284</u>

representing the balance of unappropriated net revenue carried forward.

There was a reduction in current assets of £156,533 due to decreases in stores £136,338, cash resources £390,980, and the settlement of War Damage Claims amounting to £170,598, less an increase in sundry debtors and unexpired charges of £541,383. On the liabilities side there was an increase of £166,758 due to provisions for future income tax being higher by £30,000 and creditors by £136,758.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

Fixed Assets and Capital Account

Gross additions to Fixed Assets during the year amounted to £213,746. Assets to the value of £49,745 were taken out of service leaving net additions of £164,001, which increased the value of Fixed Assets from £4,272,986 at 31st March, 1953, to £4,436,987 at 31st March, 1954, as shown in the Capital Account and in Statement 5. No provision is made for depreciation since all replacements are met from Grant-in-Aid as they occur.

The main items of expenditure were incurred on the purchase of improved recording equipment and the adaptation and equipping of new premises, the remainder being for replacements, renewals and modernisation of studios and transmitting equipment.

Current Assets and Credit Balances

	£	£
The Current Assets at 31st March, 1954, were ...		194,301
from which must be deducted:		
Reserve for future Income Tax... ..	8,650	
Creditors	86,330	
	<u> </u>	94,980
leaving Net Current Assets of		<u>99,321</u>

representing the unexpended balance of Grant-in-Aid receipts carried forward.

Current assets increased by £266 but liabilities diminished by £32,851, of which the provision for taxation accounted for £16,350 and creditors £16,501.

NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

HOME AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Licence Income

The gross income from the sales of broadcast receiving licences in 1953-54 amounted to £16,474,081, comprising:—

	£
Licences for sound only at £1	9,974,419
Licences for sound and television combined at £2 ...	6,499,662
	<u>16,474,081</u>

In accordance with Clause 17 of the Licence and Agreement dated 12th June, 1952, a deduction was made by the Post Office for expenses of collection, interference investigation, etc. The deduction during this year was 8½ per cent. of gross receipts amounting to

	1,400,247
and net licence income was therefore	<u>15,073,834</u>
The Treasury retained 14 per cent. of the net licence income throughout the year, which amounted to	2,110,383
leaving as the net amount payable to the Corporation ...	<u>12,963,451</u>
The net amount payable for the previous year was ...	11,694,833
and there was, therefore, an increase in 1953-54 of ...	<u>1,268,618</u>

The following summary shows how this net increase is divided between Sound and Television, the latter service being credited with the net income from £1 of the Combined Sound and Television licences:—

	<i>Sound</i> £	<i>Television</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
Gross Licence Income			
for year ended 31st March, 1954... ..	13,224,250	3,249,831	16,474,081
for year ended 31st March, 1953... ..	12,738,729	2,135,462	14,874,191
<i>Increase</i>	485,521	1,114,369	1,599,890
Deduct: Post Office expenses			
for year ended 31st March, 1954—8½ per cent.	1,124,010	376,237	1,400,247
for year ended 31st March, 1953—7½ per cent.	955,404	160,160	1,115,564
<i>Increase</i>	168,606	116,077	284,683
Treasury retention			
for year ended 31st March, 1954—14 per cent.	1,694,081	416,302	2,110,383
for year ended 31st March, 1953—15 per cent.	1,767,499	296,295	2,063,794
<i>Increase or decrease (—)</i>	-73,418	120,007	46,589
Net Licence Income received by the Corporation			
for year ended 31st March, 1954... ..	10,406,159	2,557,292	12,963,451
for year ended 31st March, 1953... ..	10,015,826	1,679,007	11,694,833
<i>Increase</i>	390,333	878,285	1,268,618

These figures may be subject to minor correction when final figures are received.

Income

The net licence income payable to the Corporation for the year ended 31st March, 1954, was £12,963,451 as mentioned above. Net revenue from Publications was £1,354,691, interest on investments etc. was £68,658, interest received on War Damage Claims was £68,700, profit on sale of investments was £10,179, and there was a contribution, due from the Government, towards Capital expenditure on Civil Defence, £88,009. Total income for the year, therefore, was £14,553,688 as compared with £12,867,869 for the preceding year, an increase of £1,685,819.

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure on Sound Services for the year amounted to £9,387,166 and on the Television Service to £3,991,439, a total of £13,378,605. A provision of £563,200 was made for depreciation, details of which are shown in Statement 4 and a special contribution of £315,000 was made to the Staff Pension Schemes. The Corporation's liability for Schedule D Income Tax assessable 1954-55 is estimated at £308,650, of which £8,650 relates to the External Services and £300,000 to the Home Services; tax deducted at source from interest received was £56,479 but an adjustment of a previous year's assessment resulted in a reduction of £50,001, leaving £306,478 as the net charge for Home Services for the year. The total of this revenue expenditure, therefore, amounted to £14,563,283, exceeding total income by £9,595. The balance of unappropriated net revenue brought forward at the beginning of the year was £1,649,575. To that figure has been added the credit resulting from the adjustment of depreciation rates, £580,215, making a total of £2,229,790. As there has been that reduction in the depreciation provision, which has hitherto been used for future capital expenditure, it has been

decided to increase the Capital Account by an appropriation of £893,911. After deducting, therefore, that reserve and the deficit for the year, £9,595, a balance of £1,326,284 is left to be carried forward at 31st March, 1954.

THE FINANCES OF THE HOME SERVICES

The finances of the Home Services can be summarised as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
	£	£
The income for the year was	14,553,688	12,867,869
Revenue expenditure was	14,256,805	12,671,986
Leaving a balance before tax of	296,883	195,883
Income Tax is estimated at	306,478	258,545
Leaving a revenue deficit of	9,595	62,662
Gross capital expenditure was	1,401,681	1,291,523
Gross depreciation and the recovery from War Damage provided	719,369	594,575
Leaving to be provided from reserves for capital purposes	682,312	696,948
Reserves therefore fell during the year by	691,907	759,610

EXPENDITURE ON TELEVISION

It should be noted that total expenditure on Television amounted to £4,858,444 of which £867,005 was for capital expenditure, and £3,991,439 for revenue expenditure. Total income was £2,559,076, consisting of the share of net licence income shown above, £2,557,292, and receipts from the sale of assets taken out of service, £1,784. The balance of expenditure, which was financed from reserves and other income, was therefore £2,299,368. This compares with a contribution of £2,654,629 for the previous year—a reduction of £355,261.

GRANT-IN-AID

EXTERNAL SERVICES

In 1953-54 the Grant-in-Aid for the External Services was for the first time sub-divided between Broadcasting Services, Capital and Revenue and Monitoring Services, Capital and Revenue and Civil Defence Expenditure. Expenditure is, therefore, separately accounted for under these headings, as set out in the Grant-in-Aid Account.

The position may be summarised as follows:—

Income

Total Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year amounted to £4,905,000, bank deposit interest to £6,082, and receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc., to £36,730, making a total income of £4,947,812.

Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £4,914,695, consisting of revenue expenditure £4,644,856, a special contribution of £50,000 to the New Staff Pension Scheme for the antedating of pensionable service for staff established up to 31st March, 1954, capital expenditure of £213,746, and a net provision of £6,093 for income tax. Income for the year, therefore, exceeded expenditure by £33,117. There was a balance of Grant-in-Aid brought forward at 31st March, 1953, of £66,204, and the balance carried forward at 31st March, 1954, increased, therefore, to £99,321.

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE

HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION.

Details are given in Statements 1 and 2 of revenue expenditure on Sound and Television compared with the previous year. The following variations took place during the year:—

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Programmes	504,835	247,328
Engineering	119,611	351,709
Premises	61,628	-62,257
Regional and Area Establishments	11,869	32,028
Management and Central Services	-3,521	7,858
Pension Scheme Contributions and Governors' Fees ...	9,929	13,731
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	704,351	590,397

Sound

The increase in expenditure on programmes was mainly attributable to rising costs during the year; increases were awarded to members of the orchestras, the payment to the Performing Right Society was increased with effect from 1st January, 1953, additional royalties became payable to News Agencies, and staff salary scales were revised. More money was allotted to the Regions to improve the standard of locally produced programmes, and as a result of the Coronation and the Royal Tours, expenditure on special programmes substantially exceeded the amount spent on similar projects in the previous year.

Increases in Engineering, Premises and Regional and Area Establishments expenditure were also largely the result of rising costs, including salary revisions already mentioned, increases in local rates, and lighting and heating charges. There was also an increase in non-recurrent expenditure on the adaptation of new premises.

Pension Scheme Contributions increased as the result of increments and salary scale revisions.

Television

Hours of service were extended during the year and more outside broadcasts included in place of film transmissions, largely due to the increasing use of mobile outside broadcast units. There was also an increase in programmes produced locally in the Regions. These developments resulted in increased expenditure under the heading of Artists, Speakers, etc. and more staff were required in London and the Regions. Revised salary scales and increments also contributed to the increase. More non-recurrent expenditure was incurred on special programmes, in particular for the Coronation.

The increase in Engineering expenditure was due to the operation of additional transmitters, studios and outside broadcast units, and reflects the substantial expansion of technical facilities which has been achieved during the year. There were also salary revisions and an increase in charges for Post Office lines.

Heavy non-recurrent expenditure on the initial adaptation and equipping of new studios in the previous year accounted for the fall in the cost of premises during 1953-54.

Increases in Regional and Area Establishments, Management and Central Services and Pensions are consequential on the general development of the Service and revision of salary scales.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

Statement 3 gives details of the revenue expenditure on the External Services compared with the previous year. The variations are as follows:—

	£
Programmes	71,039
Engineering	95,694
Premises	-40,353
Regional and Area Establishments	-11,957
Management and Central Services	1,130
Pension Scheme Contributions	6,018
	<hr/>
	121,571
	<hr/>

The total Grant-in-Aid for the year was again restricted by the Government. Provision was allowed for rising costs only, and any developments had to be met from savings. Of the above increase £100,058 is attributable to Broadcasting and £21,892 to Civil Defence, while Monitoring decreased by £379. The increase in Broadcasting expenditure was mainly due to rising costs consisting of revision of salary scales, increments and increases in local rates and power, lighting and heating charges. The full effect of the operation of relay transmitters in Germany for the European Service increased Engineering expenditure. There was a reduction in Premises costs due mainly to non-recurrent items in the previous year for the adaptation and equipping of premises, relay stations in Germany and exceptional maintenance. Rising costs attributable to the Monitoring Service were offset by savings.

GENERAL

In last year's Report the Corporation drew attention to the gradual depletion of its reserves, and pointed out that if its plans for development were to proceed, an increased income from licences would be necessary. Early in the year, covered by the present Report, the Corporation announced the general scope of the plans for development that it hoped to achieve in the course of the present ten year Charter. The main features of these plans were as follows:—

For Television, the early completion of the existing network to cover 97 per cent. of the population, a slight extension of programme hours, the gradual introduction of a second television programme, and the introduction in due course of colour television; for Sound broadcasting, the introduction of VHF transmitters to overcome reception difficulties in many areas and to supplement existing facilities, and the improvement and modernisation of premises and services in London and the Regions.

It is not possible with certainty to look ahead for ten years, but calculations indicated that this programme could be completed in the period without the amount to be received by the Corporation from licences rising above £1 for Sound broadcasting and £3 for Combined Sound and Television. A condition of this calculation was that there should be no undue inflation.

Before the end of the year discussions between the Corporation and the Post Office led to the fixing of the Corporation's licence revenue for the next three years. The financial arrangements announced by Her Majesty's Government and their effects on the position of the Corporation have been dealt with in the introduction to this Report.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

AT 31st MARCH 1954

with relative

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st MARCH 1954

BALANCE SHEET

	31st March 1954		31st March 1953	
	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31st March 1953...	8,000,000			
Adjustment arising on settlement of War Damage Claim, Part I, etc....	106,089			
Appropriation for year to 31st March 1954 for future Capital Expenditure	893,911			
		9,000,000		8,000,000
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT				
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) at 31st March 1954 carried forward—per account annexed		1,326,284		1,649,575
SPECIFIC RESERVES				
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000		250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1954-55 per Net Revenue Account annexed	300,000		270,000	
	550,000		520,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	2,051,526		1,914,768	
		2,601,526		2,434,768
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		12,927,810		12,084,343
EXTERNAL SERVICES				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31st March 1953...	4,272,986		4,221,159	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31st March 1954	213,746		68,042	
	4,486,732		4,289,201	
<i>Less:</i> Assets taken out of service during the year to 31st March 1954—at Cost	49,745		16,215	
		4,436,987		4,272,986
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT				
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31st March 1954 carried forward—per account annexed:				
Broadcasting Revenue	39,416		22,457	
Broadcasting Capital	44,918		41,612	
Monitoring Revenue	5,449		140	
Monitoring Capital	555		1,501	
Civil Defence	8,983		494	
		99,321		66,204
SPECIFIC RESERVE				
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1954-55	8,650		25,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	86,330		102,831	
		94,980		127,831
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		4,631,288		4,467,021
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		17,559,098		16,551,364

NOTES: 1.—(a) The basis on which depreciation is provided on Freehold Buildings has been altered in the course of the year ended 31st March 1954 resulting in a credit of £580,215 to Net Revenue and Appropriation Account, representing excess depreciation provided in previous years. Had depreciation been charged on the same basis as previously, the charge for the year in the Net Revenue and Appropriation Account would have been £665,094 and the excess of Expenditure over Income would have been £111,489.

(b) No provision has been made for the depreciation of External Services Fixed Assets since payments from Grant-in-Aid include only the cost of the renewal of these assets. Such depreciation, if applied on the changed basis referred to above, would have accumulated:—

	Total	Broad-casting	Monitoring	Civil Defence
To 31st March 1953	£ 2,727,380	£ 2,600,919	£ 100,773	£ 25,688
In respect of year to 31st March 1954	215,418	193,852	—18,946	40,512
At 31st March 1954	2,942,798	2,794,771	81,827	66,200

Had depreciation been calculated on the same basis as previously, the total cumulative charge to 31st March 1954 would have been £3,286,389.

AT 31st MARCH 1954

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	31st March 1954		31st March 1953	
	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION—per statement 4				
Sound	3,225,769		2,547,473	
Television	3,941,738		3,251,418	
		7,167,507		5,798,891
CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes				
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:				
British Government Securities at par	1,500,000		1,500,000	
(Market Value £1,487,812)			(1,466,562)	
British Government Securities at cost			701,109	
(Market Value)			(704,348)	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	332,493			
		1,832,493		2,201,109
CURRENT ASSETS—Other				
Stores on Hand:				
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)				
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:				
Sundry Debtors	1,349,681		1,486,019	
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable	1,363,445		829,101	
Unexpired Charges	103,951		274,549	
British Government Securities at cost	130,884		123,845	
(Market Value)			633,864	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	817,507		(636,793)	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	162,342		500,000	
		3,927,810		4,084,343
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		12,927,810		12,084,343
EXTERNAL SERVICES				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per statement 5				
Broadcasting	4,036,117		3,907,441	
Monitoring	243,428		268,141	
Civil Defence... ..	157,442		97,404	
		4,436,987		4,272,986
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services				
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:				
Sundry Debtors	30,000		30,000	
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable	98,011		101,819	
Unexpired Charges	1,303		3,223	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	24,614		18,968	
	40,373		40,025	
		194,301		194,035
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		4,631,288		4,467,021
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES... ..		17,559,098		16,551,364

ALEXANDER CADOGAN }
H. G. H. MULHOLLAND } *Governors*
IAN JACOB *Director-General*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Grant-in-Aid Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet with the notes thereon gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31st March 1954, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid Accounts give a true and fair view of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended that date.

Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., *Auditors*
Chartered Accountants

5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2
24th June 1954

HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Year ended 31st March 1954		Year ended 31st March 1953	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	9,387,166		8,682,815	
Television—as per Statement 2	3,991,439		3,401,042	
		13,378,605		12,083,857
Depreciation—see Note 1 (a):				
Sound—as per Statement 4	316,019		357,952	
Television—as per Statement 4	247,181		220,177	
		563,200		578,129
Special Contribution to Staff Pension Schemes		315,000		10,000
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (assessable 1954-55)	300,000		270,000	
Deducted from Interest, etc.	56,479		30,414	
	356,479		300,414	
Less: Adjustment for prior year	50,001		41,869	
		306,478		258,545
		14,563,283		12,930,531
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, brought down		9,595		62,662
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expendi- ture		893,911		
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) carried forward		1,326,284		1,649,575
		2,229,790		1,712,237

TELEVISION SERVICES
 APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 31st MARCH 1954

	Year ended 31st March 1954	Year ended 31st March 1953
	£	£
Licence Income:		
Net Licence Income from Sound-only Licences	7,848,868	8,336,819
Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	5,114,583	3,358,014
	12,963,451	11,694,833
Net Revenue from Publications	1,354,691	1,001,618
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc.	68,658	82,771
Interest on War Damage Claims	68,700	
Profit on Sale of Investments... ..	10,179	12,416
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure	88,009	76,231
	14,553,688	12,867,869
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, carried down	9,595	62,662
	14,563,283	12,930,531
Reduction of Depreciation on Freehold Buildings for prior years —see Note 1 (a):		
Sound—as per Statement 4... ..	507,935	
Television—as per Statement 4	72,280	
	580,215	
Balance brought forward at 31st March 1953	1,649,575	1,712,237
	2,229,790	1,712,237

EXTERNAL SERVICES
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

	Year ended 31st March 1954						Year ended 31st March 1953
	Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence	Total	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME							
Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year... ..	4,227,000	148,000	410,000	10,000	110,000	4,905,000	4,695,000
Interest on Bank Deposit	6,082					6,082	5,187
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.	7,211		29,519			36,730	12,439
	4,240,293	148,000	439,519	10,000	110,000	4,947,812	4,712,626
EXPENDITURE							
Revenue expenditure for the year—per Statement 3	4,176,399		430,438		38,019	4,644,856	4,523,285
Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme	50,000					50,000	50,000
Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year... ..		141,989		11,719	60,038	213,746	68,042
Income Tax on surplus for year (Assessable 1954-55) £8,650, less adjustment for prior years, £2,557	— 3,065	2,705	3,772	— 773	3,454	6,093	25,000
	4,223,334	144,694	434,210	10,946	101,511	4,914,695	4,666,327
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ...	16,959	3,306	5,309	— 946	8,489	33,117	46,299
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31ST MARCH 1953 ...	22,457	41,612	140	1,501	494	66,204	19,905
BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31ST MARCH 1954, CARRIED FORWARD ...	39,416	44,918	5,449	555	8,983	99,321	66,204

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

HOME SERVICES—SOUND

	Year ended 31st March 1954		Year ended 31st March 1953	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	£ 2,408,295	25·66	£ 2,294,334	26·42
Permanent Orchestras	371,908	3·96	341,655	3·93
Performing Rights	790,424	8·41	569,230	6·56
News Royalties	132,871	1·42	118,713	1·37
Publicity and Intelligence	60,650	·65	66,324	·76
Salaries and Wages... ..	1,451,184	15·46	1,345,507	15·50
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	181,004	1·93	155,738	1·79
	5,396,336	57·49	4,891,501	56·33
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines ...	215,140	2·29	203,490	2·34
Power, Lighting and Heating	273,173	2·91	258,703	2·98
Plant Maintenance	197,823	2·11	190,838	2·20
Transport	98,774	1·05	106,683	1·23
Salaries and Wages... ..	1,209,237	12·88	1,123,093	12·93
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	119,709	1·28	111,438	1·29
	2,113,856	22·52	1,994,245	22·97
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	300,915	3·21	286,880	3·30
Telephones	48,132	·51	41,619	·48
Insurance	32,259	·34	28,291	·33
Household Maintenance	53,935	·58	50,319	·58
Alterations to and Maintenance of Build- ings, Services and Masts, etc.	282,638	3·01	249,142	2·87
	717,879	7·65	656,251	7·56
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISH- MENTS				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	82,972	·88	79,141	·91
Salaries and Wages... ..	412,919	4·40	402,668	4·64
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	40,607	·43	42,820	·50
	536,498	5·71	524,629	6·05
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SER- VICES				
Salaries and Wages... ..	298,401	3·18	300,661	3·47
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	51,977	·55	53,238	·61
	350,378	3·73	353,899	4·08
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND	263,219	2·80	254,957	2·93
GOVERNORS' FEES	9,000	·10	7,333	·08
	9,387,166	100·00	8,682,815	100·00

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

HOME SERVICES—TELEVISION

	Year ended 31st March 1954		Year ended 31st March 1953	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	£ 834,716	20·91	£ 697,112	20·49
Performing Rights	12,381	·31	12,586	·37
Publicity and Intelligence	11,947	·30	9,156	·27
Salaries and Wages... ..	581,867	14·58	477,067	14·03
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	27,551	·69	25,213	·74
	1,468,462	36·79	1,221,134	35·90
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines ...	402,295	10·08	262,746	7·72
Power, Lighting and Heating	102,104	2·56	76,206	2·24
Plant Maintenance	355,476	8·91	329,202	9·68
Transport	118,043	2·96	101,293	2·98
Salaries and Wages... ..	799,503	20·03	667,849	19·64
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	94,652	2·37	83,068	2·44
	1,872,073	46·91	1,520,364	44·70
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	131,461	3·29	115,965	3·41
Telephones	16,740	·42	16,001	·47
Insurance	18,393	·46	16,980	·50
Household Maintenance	23,781	·60	14,201	·42
Alterations to and Maintenance of Build- ings, Services and Masts, etc.	136,968	3·43	226,453	6·66
	327,343	8·20	389,600	11·46
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISH- MENTS				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	26,933	·67	16,817	·49
Salaries and Wages... ..	101,976	2·55	81,545	2·40
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	9,963	·25	8,482	·25
	138,872	3·47	106,844	3·14
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SER- VICES				
Salaries and Wages... ..	80,440	2·02	76,967	2·26
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	13,738	·34	9,353	·28
	94,178	2·36	86,320	2·54
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND	90,511	2·27	76,780	2·26
	3,991,439	100·00	3,401,042	100·00

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31st March 1954		Year ended 31st March 1953	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	£ 566,495	12·19	£ 567,142	12·54
Permanent Orchestras	44,286	·95	40,593	·90
Performing Rights	131,473	2·83	135,116	2·99
Publicity and Intelligence	72,464	1·56	67,199	1·48
Salaries and Wages... ..	1,624,402	34·97	1,554,771	34·37
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	123,245	2·65	126,505	2·80
	2,562,365	55·15	2,491,326	55·08
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines ...	158,618	3·41	146,188	3·23
Power, Lighting and Heating	330,519	7·12	294,966	6·52
Plant Maintenance	156,438	3·37	134,882	2·98
Transport	31,490	·68	36,215	·80
Salaries and Wages... ..	575,269	12·38	549,510	12·15
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	41,331	·90	36,210	·80
	1,293,665	27·86	1,197,971	26·48
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	254,922	5·49	235,857	5·22
Telephones	19,899	·43	18,254	·40
Insurance	21,421	·46	22,598	·50
Household Maintenance	17,504	·38	14,976	·33
Alterations to and Maintenance of Build- ings, Services and Masts, etc.	26,989	·58	89,403	1·98
	340,735	7·34	381,088	8·43
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISH- MENTS				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	24,613	·53	31,784	·70
Salaries and Wages... ..	143,311	3·09	147,699	3·26
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	11,021	·24	11,419	·25
	178,945	3·86	190,902	4·21
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SER- VICES				
Salaries and Wages... ..	111,514	2·40	111,554	2·46
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	14,695	·32	13,525	·30
	126,209	2·72	125,079	2·76
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND	142,937	3·07	136,919	3·04
	4,644,856	100·00	4,523,285	100·00
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	4,176,399	89·92	4,076,341	90·12
Monitoring	430,438	9·26	430,817	9·52
Civil Defence	38,019	·82	16,127	·36

STATEMENT 4
STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
HOME SERVICES

	At 31st March 1954		At 31st March 1953	
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
	£	£	£	£
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS				
At 31st March 1953—at Cost	3,381,511	1,673,949	3,324,263	1,260,935
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	83,770	485,904	57,248	413,014
	3,465,281	2,159,853	3,381,511	1,673,949
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	1,689,279	120,869	2,108,381	147,424
	1,776,002	2,038,984	1,273,130	1,526,525
PLANT				
At 31st March 1953—at Cost	3,118,137	2,219,237	2,949,330	1,721,614
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	257,153	326,334	168,807	497,623
	3,375,290	2,545,571	3,118,137	2,219,237
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,240,787	731,634	2,137,793	563,114
	1,134,503	1,813,937	980,344	1,656,123
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS				
At 31st March 1953—at Cost	594,144	96,285	536,004	81,771
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	53,306	30,186	58,140	14,514
	647,450	126,471	594,144	96,285
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	402,649	40,376	374,956	30,258
	244,801	86,095	219,188	66,027
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS				
At 31st March 1953—at Cost	214,187	4,350	198,851	4,084
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	10,300	521	15,336	266
	224,487	4,871	214,187	4,350
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	154,024	2,149	139,376	1,607
	70,463	2,722	74,811	2,743
TOTAL				
At 31st March 1953—at Cost	7,307,979	3,993,821	7,008,448	3,068,404
Gross Additions during the year	534,676	867,005	358,091	933,432
Less: assets taken out of service during the year	130,147	24,060	58,560	8,015
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	404,529	842,945	299,531	925,417
	7,712,508	4,836,766	7,307,979	3,993,821
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,486,739	895,028	4,760,506	742,403
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION	3,225,769	3,941,738	2,547,473	3,251,418

DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

	Year ended 31st March 1954		Year ended 31st March 1953	
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
	£	£	£	£
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings—see Note 1 (a) ...	88,833	45,725	151,000	67,000
Plant	102,994	168,520	129,000	139,000
Furniture and Fittings	27,693	10,118	23,000	7,000
Musical Instruments, etc.	14,648	542	12,000	
	234,168	224,905	315,000	213,000
Amount written off for assets taken out of service:				
At Cost	130,147	24,060	58,560	8,015
Less: Receipts from Sales	48,296	1,784	15,608	838
	81,851	22,276	42,952	7,177
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	316,019	247,181	357,952	220,177
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings—see Note 1 (a): Reduction of provision on Freehold Buildings for prior years credited to Appropriation Account ...	507,935	72,280		

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31st March 1954	At 31st March 1953
	£	£
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At 31st March 1953—at Cost... ..	1,398,246	1,382,299
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	56,939	15,947
	1,455,185	1,398,246
PLANT		
At 31st March 1953—at Cost... ..	2,718,442	2,687,614
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	105,086	30,828
	2,823,528	2,718,442
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
At 31st March 1953—at Cost... ..	156,298	151,246
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	1,976	5,052
	158,274	156,298
TOTAL		
At 31st March 1953—at Cost... ..	4,272,986	4,221,159
<i>Gross Additions</i> during the year	213,746	68,042
<i>Less: Assets taken out of service</i>	49,745	16,215
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	164,001	51,827
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	4,436,987	4,272,986
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,036,117	3,907,441
Monitoring	243,428	268,141
Civil Defence... ..	157,442	97,404

STATEMENT 6

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1953-54

The Home Services are integrated and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the licence income and publications revenue from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its licence income. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

Income from licences and publications is analysed among the Regions, including London, on the basis of net licence income and Radio Times circulation respectively. On Sound the amounts reserved for capital expenditure, pension scheme contributions and income tax have been shared in proportion to total Sound income; the balance represents the net income available for revenue expenditure in each Region.

For the Sound Service, since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a Home Service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate part of the shared Home Service cost has been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light and Third Programmes to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For the Television Service the direct gross costs in the Regions consist of their programme, engineering and transmitter expenditure. During the year the output in the Regions was again substantially for the national programme and the cost of these productions excluding transmitters has therefore been credited to Regions and charged to the shared service.

For both Services the cost of their shared service has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net licence revenue and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that the net deficiency on the year's working arises from a deficiency in five of the Regions offset by an excess of income over expenditure in the remaining two, as follows:—

	£'000
Midland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and West Regions	
Deficiency	1,192
London and North Regions	Excess 501

<i>Net Deficiency</i>	691

STATEMENT 6—continued

	London	Midland	North	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales	West	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
INCOME								
Net Licence Income: Sound	3,196	1,595	3,033	180	960	503	939	10,406
Television... ..	1,010	510	719	8	114	98	99	2,558
	4,206	2,105	3,752	188	1,074	601	1,038	12,964
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.	567	229	473	23	107	68	124	1,591
TOTAL INCOME	4,773	2,334	4,225	211	1,181	669	1,162	14,555
<i>Deduct:</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.: Sound	314	153	294	16	89	47	89	1,002
Television	342	173	243	3	38	33	33	865
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	656	326	537	19	127	80	122	1,867
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EX- PENDITURE	4,117	2,008	3,688	192	1,054	589	1,040	12,688
REVENUE EXPENDITURE								
SOUND								
HOME SERVICE								
Gross expenditure in the Regions ...	339	414	570	218	518	413	391	2,863
<i>Deduct:</i> Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		42	62	8	58	36	26	232
	339	372	508	210	460	377	365	2,631
Proportion of Shared Service ...	991	503	942	61	277	149	294	3,217
	1,330	875	1,450	271	737	526	659	5,848
LIGHT PROGRAMME								
Gross expenditure in the Regions ...	27	58	35	20	52		9	201
Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter... ..	18	-49	17	1	5	3	5	
	45	9	52	21	57	3	14	201
Proportion of Shared Service ...	728	363	691	42	219	114	214	2,371
	773	372	743	63	276	117	228	2,572
THIRD PROGRAMME								
Gross expenditure in the Regions ...	6	16	16	3	9		12	62
Proportion of Daventry High Power Transmitter... ..	8	-12	3				1	
	14	4	19	3	9		13	62
Proportion of Shared Service ...	278	139	263	16	83	44	82	905
	292	143	282	19	92	44	95	967
TOTAL SOUND								
Net Regional Expenditure ...	398	385	579	234	526	380	392	2,894
Proportion of Shared Service	1,997	1,005	1,896	119	579	307	590	6,493
	2,395	1,390	2,475	353	1,105	687	982	9,387
TELEVISION								
Gross expenditure in the Regions ...	40	179	160	63	215	94	85	836
<i>Deduct:</i> Charges to Shared Service ...		47	28		58	41	16	190
	40	132	132	63	157	53	69	646
Proportion of Shared Service	1,322	668	940	10	149	128	129	3,346
TOTAL TELEVISION	1,362	800	1,072	73	306	181	198	3,992
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	3,757	2,190	3,547	426	1,411	868	1,180	13,379
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)								
Sound	1,054	281	737	-166	-127	-163	- 8	1,608
Television	-694	-463	-596	- 68	-230	-116	-132	-2,299
Total	360	-182	141	-234	-357	-279	-140	- 691

STATEMENT 7

SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEETS
FROM 1st JANUARY 1947
TO 31st MARCH 1954

	1st Jan., 1947	31st Mar., 1948	31st Mar., 1949	31st Mar., 1950	31st Mar., 1951	31st Mar., 1952	31st Mar., 1953	31st Mar., 1954
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES								
CURRENT ASSETS								
Revenue... ..	1,496,204	2,120,501	2,505,660	2,723,712	3,404,270	4,480,887	4,084,343	3,927,810
Capital		2,348,172	2,702,336	2,874,260	3,840,091	2,898,057	2,201,109	1,832,493
	1,496,204	4,468,673	5,207,996	5,597,972	7,244,361	7,378,944	6,285,452	5,760,303
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES ...								
	1,180,424	2,077,840	2,146,197	2,264,737	2,757,210	2,768,650	2,434,768	2,601,526
NET LIQUID SURPLUS ...	315,780	2,390,833	3,061,799	3,333,235	4,487,151	4,610,294	3,850,684	3,158,777
FIXED ASSETS AT COST								
Sound	5,612,742	5,896,161	6,189,534	6,523,809	6,634,157	7,008,448	7,307,979	7,712,508
Television	218,409	283,576	512,039	1,315,840	2,056,661	3,068,404	3,993,821	4,836,766
	5,831,151	6,179,737	6,701,573	7,839,649	8,690,818	10,076,852	11,301,800	12,549,274
NET TOTAL ASSETS ...	6,146,931	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051
Represented by:—								
Capital Account ...	2,849,022	4,850,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
Provision for Deprecn.:—								
Sound... ..	3,114,806	3,478,506	3,683,506	3,951,506	4,165,506	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739
Television	183,103	199,403	220,403	262,403	365,403	529,403	742,403	895,028
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward ...		42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284
TOTAL RESERVES ...	6,146,931	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051
EXTERNAL SERVICES								
CURRENT ASSETS ...								
	141,501	551,498	519,232	579,572	361,087	143,573	194,035	194,301
CURRENT LIABILITIES ...								
	141,501	350,000	387,000	511,565	371,019	123,668	127,831	94,980
NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (—)		201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321
FIXED ASSETS AT COST ...	3,412,926	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987
NET TOTAL ASSETS ...	3,412,926	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308
Represented by:—								
Capital Account ...	3,412,926	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987
Excess or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid Receipts carried forward ...								
		201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321
	3,412,926	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308

- NOTES: 1. The increases in the Home Services Capital Account at 31st March, 1949, and 31st March, 1954, differ from the amounts appropriated in the Net Revenue Account. There was a credit resulting from the settlement of War Damage Claim, Part 2, less an adjustment in respect of Fixed Assets apportioned to the External Services at 31st March, 1949, and a credit resulting from the settlement of War Damage Claim, Part 1, etc., at 31st March, 1954.
2. The increases in the Home Services Depreciation Reserve at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts charged to the Net Revenue Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.
3. The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid Accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period and by the adjustment in respect of Fixed Assets apportioned to External Services referred to in 1.
4. The apportionments of the Current Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation at 31st March, 1948, and 31st March, 1949, as between the Home and External Services are approximations only.

STATEMENT 7—continued

**SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD
1st JANUARY 1947 TO 31st MARCH 1954**

	15 months ended 31st Mar., 1948	Year ended					
		31st Mar., 1949	31st Mar., 1950	31st Mar., 1951	31st Mar., 1952	31st Mar., 1953	31st Mar., 1954
HOME SERVICES (NET REVENUE)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME							
Licence income:—							
Net Licence Income from							
Sound-only Licences ...	11,748,447	9,242,216	9,393,423	10,680,906	9,742,610	8,336,819	7,848,868
Net Licence Income from							
Combined Sound and Tele-	84,146	202,256	545,494	1,413,292	2,524,776	3,358,014	5,114,583
vision Licences ...							
	11,832,593	9,444,472	9,938,917	12,094,198	12,267,386	11,694,833	12,963,451
Publications Revenue, etc. ...	1,263,699	1,032,275	1,102,852	1,038,727	1,245,481	1,173,036	1,590,237
	13,096,292	10,476,747	11,041,769	13,132,925	13,512,867	12,867,869	14,553,688
EXPENDITURE							
Revenue:—							
Sound ...	8,072,038	7,073,883	7,498,788	7,860,883	8,750,945	8,682,815	9,387,166
Television ...	854,181	906,685	1,172,714	1,718,578	2,329,159	3,401,042	3,991,439
Depreciation:—							
Current year							
Sound ...	378,172	218,013	290,676	278,754	302,495	357,952	316,019
Television ...	18,262	22,705	47,601	110,245	172,113	220,177	247,181
Adjustment for prior years							
Sound ...							—507,935
Television ...							—72,280
Appropriations:—							
Revenue ...	230,000	255,890	109,978	195,178		10,000	315,000
Capital ...	2,000,978	620,141	1,000,000	1,500,000			893,911
	11,553,631	9,097,317	10,119,757	11,663,638	11,554,712	12,671,986	14,570,501
Income Tax ...	1,500,000	1,062,628	822,500	1,281,202	892,978	258,545	306,478
	13,053,631	10,159,945	10,942,257	12,944,840	12,447,690	12,930,531	14,876,979
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR ...	42,661	316,802	99,512	188,085	1,065,177	—62,662	—323,291
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD ...		42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD ...	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284
EXTERNAL SERVICES (GRANT- IN-AID)							
INCOME							
Grant-in-Aid Receipts ...	5,045,000	4,050,000	4,365,000	4,634,500	4,740,000	4,695,000	4,905,000
Other Receipts ...	13,302	12,726	8,242	5,876	9,254	17,626	42,812
	5,058,302	4,062,726	4,373,242	4,640,376	4,749,254	4,712,626	4,947,812
EXPENDITURE							
Revenue ...	4,787,448	3,865,248	4,220,553	4,470,567	4,517,442	4,523,285	4,644,856
Appropriations:—							
Revenue ...	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capital ...	19,356	266,744	161,914	283,748	141,975	68,042	213,746
	4,856,804	4,131,992	4,432,467	4,804,315	4,709,417	4,641,327	4,908,602
Income Tax ...			5,000	—86,000	10,000	25,000	6,093
	4,856,804	4,131,992	4,437,467	4,718,315	4,719,417	4,666,327	4,914,695
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ...	201,498	—69,266	—64,225	—77,939	29,837	46,299	33,117
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT- IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FOR- WARD ...		201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932	19,905	66,204
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DE- FICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD ...	201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

APPENDIX I
Wireless Licences 1927—1954

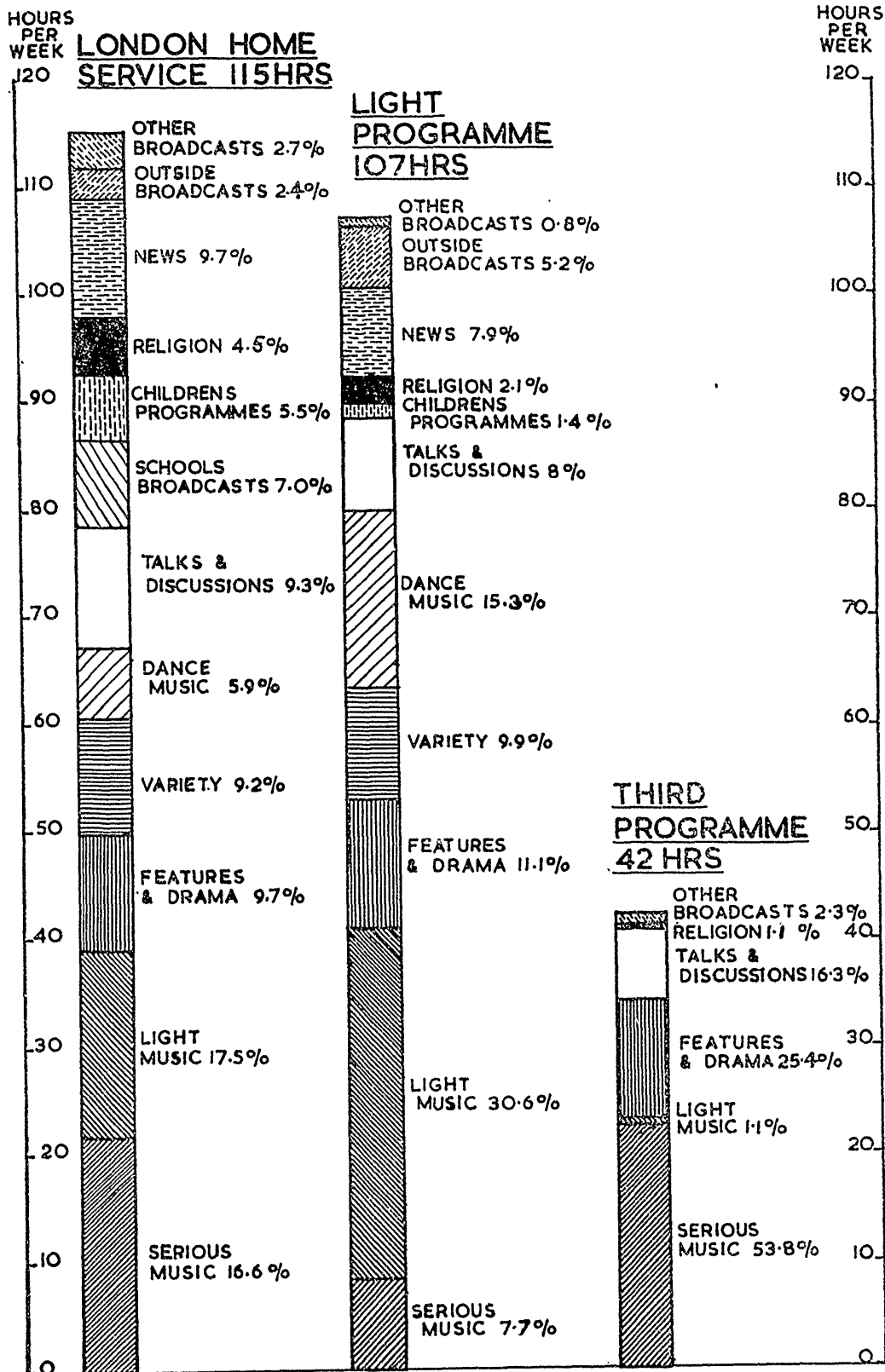
				<i>Licences at 31st March</i>			
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Issued free for Blind Persons</i>	<i>Issued for Payment</i>	
						<i>Licences for Sound only</i>	<i>Licences for Sound and Television Combined</i>
1927	...	...	...	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	...	...	...	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	...	...	...	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	...	...	...	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	...	...	...	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	...	...	...	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	...	...	...	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	...	...	...	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	...	...	...	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	...	...	...	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	...	...	...	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	...	...	...	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	...	...	...	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	...	...	...	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	...	...	...	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	...	...	...	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	...	...	...	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	...	...	...	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	...	...	...	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	...	...	...	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	...	...	...	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	...	...	...	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	...	...	...	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	...	...	...	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	...	...	...	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	...	...	...	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	...	...	...	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	...	...	...	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892

Distribution of Wireless Licences at 31st March, 1954

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.54		
			Total		Television Licences included in total
			Number	Number per 100 families	
LONDON REGION					
Bedford			83,407		26,120
Berkshire and South Oxford			176,856		41,784
Buckingham			102,281		31,026
Cambridge and Huntingdon...			93,214		18,006
Hampshire (North East) ...			36,979		9,013
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey) ...			3,226,143		1,105,154
Norfolk (except North East)			52,208		3,082
Suffolk (except Lowestoft) ...			89,756		6,684
Sussex			264,129		41,965
	14.97	4.69	4,124,973	87.88	1,282,834
WEST REGION					
Channel Islands			29,060		554
Cornwall and Devon			333,465		14,915
Dorset and Wiltshire			162,376		21,574
Hampshire (except North East)			354,486		17,203
Somerset and South Gloucester			333,687		71,185
	4.37	1.37	1,213,074	88.47	125,431
MIDLAND REGION					
Hereford			31,721		5,839
Leicester and Rutland			183,689		64,662
Northampton			127,655		31,846
North Gloucester and North Oxford			85,479		21,285
North East Norfolk (and Lowestoft)			123,188		1,262
Shropshire			75,620		17,975
South Derby and South Nottingham			345,499		113,622
Stafford and Warwick			924,579		343,831
Worcester			161,415		48,339
	7.36	2.31	2,058,845	89.23	648,661
NORTH REGION					
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,688,207		460,332
Cumberland and Westmorland			85,871		7,861
Lincoln and North Nottingham			215,928		54,186
Northumberland and Durham			539,988		66,634
Yorkshire and North Derby...			1,386,679		323,797
	14.95	4.69	3,916,673	83.60	912,810
ENGLAND—TOTAL ...	41.65	13.06	11,313,565	86.64	2,969,736

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.54		
			Total		Television Licences included in total
			Number	Number per 100 families	
SCOTLAND					
Aberdeen and Kincardine ...			84,404		175
Angus and Perth ...			105,953		9,191
Argyll and Bute ...			17,921		1,166
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew ...			590,447		86,242
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn ...			44,140		30
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling) ...			303,677		42,880
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland) ...			28,144		11
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown) ...			65,666		4,578
	5·12	1·51	1,240,352	82·22	144,273
WALES					
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor) ...			35,309		1,707
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			111,322		21,992
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Pembroke) and Monmouth ...			502,903		100,831
	2·59	·81	649,534	79·88	124,530
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim and Down ...			166,397		10,113
Armagh ...			19,616		43
Fermanagh and Tyrone ...			24,832		60
Londonderry ...			22,497		137
	1·38	·43	233,342	54·40	10,353
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND					
	50·74	15·81	13,436,793	85·01	3,248,892

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMME SERVICES
APRIL 1953—MARCH 1954
— HOME SOUND —



APPENDIX IV

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMME SERVICES APRIL 1953—MARCH 1954

— TELEVISION —

HOURS
PER
WEEK

60

50

40

30

20

10

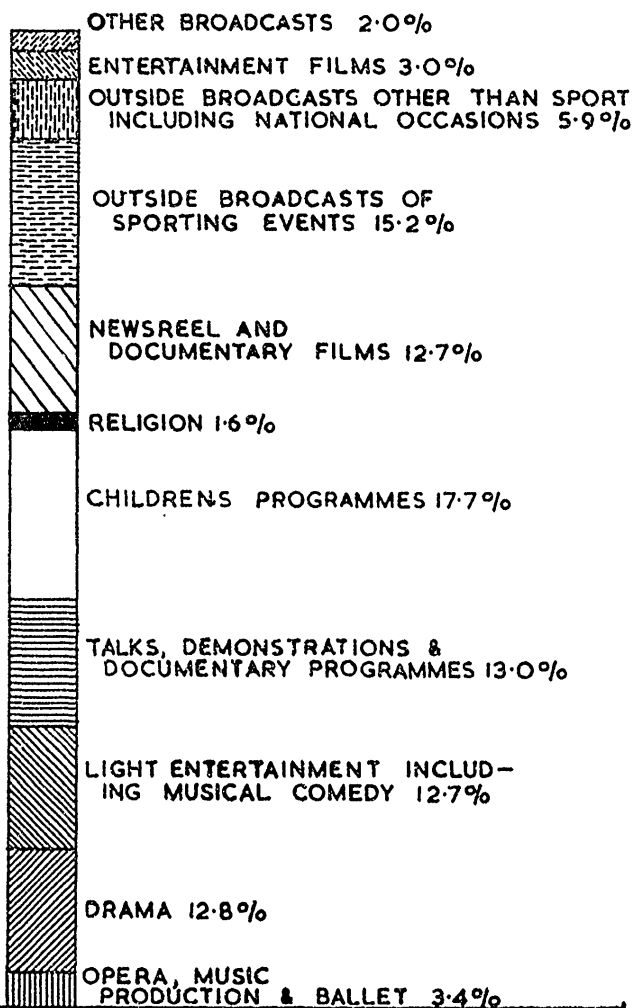
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Note 1 News in sound only broadcast in the Television Service is not included in this chart.

Note 2 Films used in Children's Programmes and in Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes are included in these programme classifications and not as films.

Note 3 Outside Broadcasts in Children's Programmes are classified as Children's Programmes and not as Outside Broadcasts.

AVERAGE
37½ HOURS



APPENDIX V
Analysis of Programme Output
 (a) HOME SOUND SERVICES

	<i>Combined Output—London Home Services</i>								<i>Analysis of 1953–54 by Services</i>							
	1950–51		1951–52		1952–53		1953–54		<i>London Home Service</i>		<i>Light Programme</i>		<i>Third Programme</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%	Hrs.	%
Serious Music ...	2,669	20	2,767	20	2,694	20	2,592	19	996	16.6	430	7.7	1,166	53.8	2,592	19
Light Music ...	2,937	21	2,732	20	2,754	20	2,767	20	1,048	17.5	1,696	30.6	23	1.1	2,767	20
Features and Drama ...	1,638	12	1,690	12	1,755	13	1,748	13	581	9.7	615	11.1	552	25.4	1,748	13
Variety ...	1,240	9	1,180	9	1,097	8	1,102	8	552	9.2	550	9.9	—	—	1,102	8
Dance Music ...	1,021	7	978	7	1,104	8	1,201	9	354	5.9	847	15.3	—	—	1,201	9
Talks and Discussions	1,324	10	1,344	10	1,367	10	1,357	10	558	9.3	446	8.0	353	16.3	1,357	10
News ...	998	7	1,029	8	1,023	7	1,019	7	581	9.7	438	7.9	—	—	1,019	7
Schools ...	405	3	461	3	418	3	418	3	418	7.0	—	—	—	—	418	3
Children's Hour ...	446	3	441	3	469	3	406	3	329	5.5	77	1.4	—	—	406	3
Religion ...	380	3	410	3	386	3	412	3	271	4.5	118	2.1	23	1.1	412	3
Outside broadcasts	379	3	404	3	372	3	427	3	137	2.4	290	5.2	—	—	427	3
Miscellaneous ...	250	2	241	2	242	2	256	2	162	2.7	44	.8	50	2.3	256	2
	13,687	100	13,677	100	13,681	100	13,705	100	5,987	100	5,551	100	2,167	100	13,705	100
Presented by:																
London ...									5,059	84	4,677	84	2,062	95	11,798	86
Regions ...									928	16	874	16	105	5	1,907	14
									5,987	100	5,551	100	2,167	100	13,705	100

APPENDIX V—continued
 (b) REGIONAL HOME SERVICES
 1953-1954

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	164	180	156	217	156	40	913
Light Music	117	144	234	215	70	137	917
Features and Drama	91	88	92	136	170	55	632
Variety	18	57	14	53	61	28	231
Dance Music	24	27	15	8	3	11	88
Talks and Discussions	129	125	190	137	94	65	740
News	166	161	141	175	249	88	980
Schools	1	1		96	74		172
Children's Hour	95	161	42	148	114	78	638
Religion	69	72	83	144	137	36	541
Outside Broadcasts	46	64	29	81	71	49	340
Miscellaneous	77	75	78	80	82	33	425
	997	1,155	1,074	1,490	1,281	620	6,617

(c) LONDON TELEVISION SERVICE
 1950-1954

	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Production and Ballet	42	2.7	58	3.4	58	3.2	66	3.4
Drama	234	15.0	256	15.0	251	13.7	251	12.8
Light Entertainment, including Musical Comedy	152	9.7	160	9.4	194	10.6	249	12.7
Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes	216	13.8	232	13.6	254	13.9	255	13.0
Children's Programmes	214	13.7	326	19.1	366	20.0	347	17.7
Religion	5	.3	9	.5	18	1.0	31	1.6
Newsreel and Documentary Films	227	14.5	194	11.4	238	13.0	249	12.7
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	292	18.7	240	14.1	247	13.5	298	15.2
Outside Broadcasts other than Sport, including National Occasions... ..	59	3.8	123	7.2	110	6.0	116	5.9
Entertainment Films	119	7.6	80	4.7	81	4.4	60	3.0
Other Broadcasts	3	.2	27	1.6	13	.7	39	2.0
	1,563	100	1,705	100	1,830	100	1,961	100
News (on Sound only)...	101		104		100		97	
	1,664		1,809		1,930		2,058	

APPENDIX VI

Regional Programmes: Hours of Broadcasting*for the 52 weeks ended 27th March, 1954***(a) SOUND**

	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>N. Ireland</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	290	368	427	510	457	162	2,214
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,479	3,401	3,342	3,259	3,312	3,607	20,400
(c) Total	3,769	3,769	3,769	3,769	3,769	3,769	22,614
99 2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	707	787	647	980	824	458	4,403
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,511	1,467	1,571	1,242	1,394	1,760	8,945
(c) Total	2,218	2,254	2,218	2,222	2,218	2,218	13,348
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) + 2 (c))...	5,987	6,023	5,987	5,991	5,987	5,987	35,962
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services:							
(a) Light Programme	248	211	101	114	139	44	857
(b) Third Programme	25	29	5	42	2	2	105
(c) External Services	177	174	31	198	69	49	698
(d) Other Services	1	9	1	13	—	—	24
	451	423	138	367	210	95	1,684
5. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 (a), 2 (a) and (4)	1,448	1,578	1,212	1,857	1,491	715	8,291

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APPENDIX VI—*continued*

(b) TELEVISION

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	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>N. Ireland</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network ...	2	1	3	8	11	—	25
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	43	71	22	24	23	—	183
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 + 2) ...	45	72	25	32	34	—	208
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	2,025	1,997	2,047	2,031	2,038	1,861	11,999
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4) ...	2,070	2,069	2,072	2,063	2,072	1,861	12,207

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Select Lists of Broadcasts

NOTE: The object of these lists is to give some idea of the range of output in various categories of programme. They are neither complete nor comprehensive.

(a) HOME SOUND SERVICES**Broadcasts of foundation and other public lectures**

- “ Myth and Reality ” by Ernest J. Simmons (a shortened version of the Ilchester Lecture given at Oxford in November, 1952).
- “ Science and Industry ” by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (the Presidential Address given to the British Association for the Advancement of Science).
- “ Tennyson and his Age ” by Basil Willey (a broadcast version of the Philip Maurice Deneke Lecture given at Oxford in October, 1952).
- “ The Relation between Social Theory and Social Policy ” by Professor Gunnar Myrdal (an address to the British Sociological Association Conference held at Queen Elizabeth College, London).
- “ The Science of Society ” by Professor W. J. H. Sprott (shortened versions of the Josiah Mason Memorial Lectures given at Birmingham in the Spring of 1953).
1. “ The Study of Small Groups ”; 2. “ The Grand Manner ”.
- “ The Right to Differ ” by George F. Kennan (a broadcast version of an address given at the Convocation of the Roman Catholic University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in May, 1953).
- “ History as an Excuse ” by Isaiah Berlin (a revised version of the first Auguste Comte Memorial Lecture given at the London School of Economics in May).
- “ Some English Influences in Proust ” by J. M. Cocking (a shortened version of the Inaugural Lecture in the Chair of French, given at London University in March).
- “ Dilemmas ” by Gilbert Ryle (broadcast versions of the Turner Lectures given at Cambridge in the Spring of 1953). 1. “ Thinking at Cross Purposes ”; 2. “ It was to Be ”; 3. “ Achilles and the Tortoise ”; 4. “ Pleasure ”; 5. “ The World of Science versus the Everyday World ”; 6. “ The World of Scientific Theory versus the World of Perception ”; 7. “ Formal Logic versus Informal Logic ”.
- “ Homer Today ” by E. R. Dodds (shortened versions of the Lewis Fry Memorial Lectures given at Bristol). 1. “ Where and When? ”; 2. “ How? ”
- “ The Evolutionary History of Hormones ” by William S. Bullough (a shortened version of the Inaugural Lecture given at Birkbeck College in October, 1953).
- “ The Meaning of Ecumenical ” by Dr. W. A. Visser't Hooft (a shortened version of the Burge Memorial Lecture given at Church House, Westminster, in November, 1953).
- “ John Bright and the Crimean War ” by A. J. P. Taylor (a shortened version of the lecture at John Rylands Library, Manchester, in December, 1953).

Subjects dealt with in discussion series in the Home Service

Central African Federation.
Pax Pacifica (Pacific strategy).
The Budget and its Effect.
The Rates (on the eve of local elections).
Ourselves and Germany.
Can Farm Prices be Guaranteed?
Is Coal Too Cheap?
The Role of the Party Conference.
Lessons from Korea.
Fit to Live In (a discussion of rent restriction and house repairs).
Both Sides of the Counter.
The French View.
The Retiring Age.
Nature Conservancy.

The Anatomy of Terrorism.
 Is Europe Uniting?
 The Future of Shipping.
 The Welfare State.
 Mediterranean Strategy.
 The Fawley Experiment (report on Fawley oil refinery).
 M.Ps' Salaries.

The regular series was interrupted for a summer recess from June–September, during which time the following discussions were broadcast:—

Can We Achieve Health? (A discussion marking the 5th Anniversary of the beginning of the National Health Service.)
 The M'Naghten Rules. (When is a murderer mad?)
 Political Development in Eastern Europe.
 Fish Out of Water. (The white fishing industry.)
 The Future of Market Towns.

A list of books broadcast in serial readings

“ A Book at Bedtime ” (Light Programme)

“ Riceyman Steps ”	by Arnold Bennett.
“ All on a Summer's Day ”	„ John Garden.
“ Rogue Herries ”	„ Hugh Walpole.
“ The Spoletta Story ”	„ James Dillon White.
“ Campbell's Kingdom ”	„ Hammond Innes.
“ The Day of the Triffids ”	„ John Wyndham.
“ Charley Moon ”	„ Reginald Arkell.
“ Captain Jan ”	„ Jan de Hartog.
“ Tarka the Otter ”	„ Henry Williamson.
“ Westward the Sun ”	„ Geoffrey Cotterell.
“ Dangerous Trade ”	„ Gilbert Hackforth-Jones.
“ The History of Mr. Polly ”	„ H. G. Wells.
“ The Struggles of Albert Woods ”	„ William Cooper.
“ Mackintosh ”	„ W. Somerset Maugham.
“ The Round Dozen ”	„ W. Somerset Maugham.
“ A Sunset Touch ”	„ Howard Spring.
“ The Little Ark ”	„ Jan de Hartog.
“ Natural Causes ”	„ Henry Cecil.
“ Cork in Bottle ”	„ Macdonald Hastings.
“ Fear to Tread ”	„ Michael Gilbert.

“ Woman's Hour ” Serial Readings (Light Programme)

“ The Last of Summer ”	by Kate O'Brien.
“ Nothing is Safe ”	„ E. M. Delafield.
“ No Easy Way ”	„ Naomi Jacob.
“ Queen Victoria ”	„ Lytton Strachey.
“ Not at Home ”	„ Doris Langley Moore.
“ Karen ”	„ Marie Killilea.
“ The Fortunes of Christina M'Nab ”	„ S. Macnaughton.
“ Through the Wall ”	„ Patricia Wentworth.
“ The Mill on the Floss ”	„ George Eliot.
“ Giant ”	„ Edna Ferber.
“ The Franchise Affair ”	„ Josephine Tey.
“ Father Flanagan of Boys' Town ”	„ Fulton and Will Oursler.
“ The Gipsy in the Parlour ”	„ Margery Sharp.
“ Persuasion ”	„ Jane Austen.
“ Sold for a Farthing ”	„ Clare Kipps.
“ Faster, Faster ”	„ E. M. Delafield.
“ Our Virgin Island ”	„ Robb White.

- “ *Home for the Day* ” (*Light Programme*)
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| “ The Sudden View ” | by Sybille Bedford. |
| “ Three Men in a Boat ” | „ Jerome K. Jerome. |
| “ Florence Desmond ” | „ Herself. |
| “ No More than Human ” | „ Maura Laverty. |
| “ Abbie ” | „ Dane Chandos. |
| “ Daughter of Confucius ” | „ Won Su-Ling and E. H. Cressy. |
| “ A Kid for Two Farthings ” | „ Wolf Mankowitz. |
| “ The Overloaded Ark ” | „ Gerald M. Durrell. |
| “ Life Among the Savages ” | „ Shirley Jackson. |
- “ *Break for Summer* ” (*Light Programme*)
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| “ A Thorn in the Heart ” | by T. O. Beachcroft. |
| “ At the Villa Rose ” | „ A. E. W. Mason. |
| “ No More Meadows ” | „ Monica Dickens. |
- Other Serial Readings (Home Service)*
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| “ Huckleberry Finn ” | by Mark Twain. |
|----------------------|----------------|

MUSIC

Orchestras contributing to the Home Service Programmes

BRITISH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS

BBC Symphony Orchestra.
 BBC Scottish Orchestra.
 BBC Welsh Orchestra.
 BBC Northern Orchestra.
 BBC Concert Orchestra.
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra.
 Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.
 Covent Garden Orchestra (relayed).
 Hallé Orchestra.
 Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.
 London Philharmonic Orchestra.
 London Symphony Orchestra.
 Philharmonia Orchestra.
 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.
 Sadler's Wells Orchestra.
 Scottish National Orchestra.
 Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra.

Chamber Orchestras

Alexandra Orchestra.
 Boyd Neel Orchestra.
 Eric Roberts String Orchestra.
 Goldsbrough Orchestra.
 Harvey Phillips String Orchestra.
 Jacques Orchestra.
 Kalmar Orchestra.
 Leighton Lucas Orchestra.
 London Chamber Orchestra.
 London Mozart Players.
 Merritt String Orchestra.
 New Orpheus Orchestra.
 Riddick Orchestra.

FOREIGN VISITING ORCHESTRAS

Radio Italiana Symphony Orchestra (relayed).
 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra (relayed).
 Virtuosi di Roma.

Choral Music broadcast in the Home Service

Requiem Mass	...	...	...	...	Verdi.
Sea Symphony	...	...	...	...	Vaughan Williams.
Spring Symphony	...	...	...	...	Britten.
Coronation Mass in C	...	...	...	...	Mozart.
Handel Programme (specially recorded in Canada by the C.B.C.).					
Intimations of Immortality	...	...	...	...	Finzi (Three Choirs Festival).
Oedipus Rex	...	...	...	...	Stravinsky (Leeds Triennial Festival).
The Hymn of Jesus	...	...	...	...	Holst.
King David	...	...	...	...	Honegger.
Coronation Te Deum	...	...	...	...	Walton.
Mass in C minor	...	...	...	...	Mozart.
Messiah	...	...	...	...	Handel.
Childhood of Christ	...	...	...	...	Berlioz.

Choral Music broadcast in the Third Programme

(From a long list of works the following are singled out to indicate the variety of styles and periods covered)

Requiem	...	...	...	...	...	Fauré.
Coronation Mass	...	...	...	...	...	Mozart.
Nelson Mass	...	...	...	...	...	Haydn.
Triumphs of Oriana	...	...	...	...	...	Divers Several Authors (1601).
Laudate Dominum Omnes Gentes	...	...	...	...	...	Palestrina.
Cantatas: Il Giudizio Universale	...	...	...	...	...	} Carissimi.
Martyres	...	...	...	...	...
Lucifer	...	...	...	...	...
L'Enfance du Christ	...	...	...	...	...	Berlioz.
The Martyrdom of St. Ursula	...	...	...	...	...	Alessandro Scarlatti.
Vespers...	...	...	...	...	...	Monteverdi.
St. John Passion	...	...	...	...	...	Bach.
King David	...	...	...	...	...	Honegger.

First Performances of British music broadcast in the Home Service

March: Royal Mile	...	...	...	...	...	Cedric Thorpe Davie.
The Strain Upraise, for chorus and orchestra	...	...	...	...	...	Eric Bell.
Viola Concerto	...	...	...	...	...	Rubbra.
Piano Sonata No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	Bliss.
Fantasia on Songs of the British Isles	...	...	...	...	...	Gordon Jacob.
Suite (first broadcast performance)	...	...	...	...	...	Godfrey Sampson.
Symphony No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	Wordsworth.
Theme and Variations: Donald of the Burthens	...	...	...	...	...	Ian Whyte.
Flute Concerto	...	...	...	...	...	Lennox Berkeley.
Coronation Overture: Proud Thames	...	...	...	...	...	Maconchy.
Lord Byron (symphonic portrait) (first broadcast performance)	...	...	...	...	...	Richard Arnell.
The Sacred Dance	...	...	...	...	...	Crossley-Holland.

First Performances in this country broadcast in the Third Programme

String Quartet No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	Bloch.
Le Zodiaque	...	...	...	...	...	Jean Absil.
Le Cimetière Marin	...	...	...	...	...	Fartein Valen.
Concert Suite for Cello and Orchestra "The Shadowy Waters"	...	...	...	...	...	Alan Bush.
String Quartet No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	Kalomiris.
Cantata (1952)	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Jones.
Sinfonia Piccola	...	...	...	...	...	Stravinsky.
Tone Poem: L'Appel	...	...	...	...	...	Alexandre Tansman.
Piano Concerto	...	...	...	...	...	Djemal Rehid.
Dark Sonnet	...	...	...	...	...	Mario Peragallo.
Concerto for trumpet, strings and piano	...	...	...	...	...	E. Chisholm.
						André Jolivet.

First world performances broadcast in the Third Programme

Duet Rhapsody for Soprano and Viola	...	...	...	...	Kenneth Harding.
Concerto Grosso No. 2	...	...	...	...	Bloch.
Sinfonia Breve...	...	...	...	...	Bloch.
Excerpts from Beatrice Cenci	...	...	...	...	Berthold Goldschmidt.
Violin Concerto	...	...	...	...	Kenneth Leighton.
Ode to the Queen	...	...	...	...	Edmund Rubbra.
Suite for Orchestra	...	...	...	...	Lennox Berkeley.
Viola Concerto	...	...	...	...	Racine Fricker.
Symphony in E flat	...	...	...	...	Peter Wishart.
Divertimento for string orchestra	...	...	...	...	Alan Owen.
Concert Overture: Cyrano de Bergerac	...	...	...	...	Reizenstein.
Symphony No. 8 in B flat minor	...	...	...	...	Havergal Brian.
Violin Concerto	...	...	...	...	Reizenstein.
Piano Concerto	...	...	...	...	R. W. Wood.
Pedrelliana	...	...	...	...	Roberto Gerhard.
Piano Concerto	...	...	...	...	Racine Fricker.
String Quartet...	...	...	...	...	Josep Valls.

Some of the series of music programmes broadcast in the Third Programme

Trios	...	...	...	...	Twelve programmes.
Lutenist songs...	...	...	...	...	Nine programmes.
Bach: cello suites	...	...	...	...	Six programmes.
Bach: Art of Fugue	...	...	...	...	Six programmes.
Bach: suites or partitas	...	...	...	...	Three programmes.
Haydn: quartets	...	...	...	...	Six programmes.
17th and 18th century music	...	...	...	...	Twelve programmes.
C. P. E. Bach	...	...	...	...	Five programmes.
Hindemith: sonatas	...	...	...	...	Three programmes.
Beethoven: late piano sonatas	...	...	...	...	Five programmes.
Mozart: last ten string quartets	...	...	...	...	Ten programmes.
Schubert: lieder	...	...	...	...	Twelve programmes.
Organ recitals	...	...	...	...	Seven programmes.
French piano music	...	...	...	...	Thirteen programmes.
John Dunstable	...	...	...	...	Six programmes.
Progress of keyboard music	...	...	...	...	Twelve programmes.
Ireland: piano music...	...	...	...	...	Four programmes.
John Dowland (Musica Britannica)	...	...	...	...	Four programmes.
Spanish series (Heritage of Spain)	...	...	...	...	Twenty-five programmes.
Italian music of the 16th and 17th centuries	...	...	...	...	Six programmes.

Operatic broadcasts in the Home Service

Parsifal (Wagner), Acts II and III	...	...	...	...	Bayreuth recording.
Nabucco (Verdi) (shortened version)	...	...	...	...	Welsh National Opera Company and Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
Aïda (Verdi), Act I...	...	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
The Gondoliers (Sullivan)...	...	...	...	...	The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company from Sadler's Wells.
Gloriana (Britten) Gala Performance, Act I	...	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Patience (Sullivan), Act I	...	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.
Die Entführung Aus Dem Serail (Mozart), Acts II and III	...	...	...	...	From Glyndebourne.
Iolanthe (Sullivan), Act I	...	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.
La Cenerentola (Rossini)	...	...	...	...	From Edinburgh.
Beggar's Opera (arr. Bliss)	...	...	...	...	Studio performance.
Eugène Onegin (Tchaikovsky), Act III	...	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.
Il Trovatore (Verdi), Act III	...	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Carmen (Bizet), complete	...	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.
The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart), Act II	...	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.

Operas broadcast in the Third Programme

Studio Performances

Tale of Two Cities (Arthur Benjamin).
 The Choice of Hercules (Handel).
 The Shadowy Waters (Kalomiris).
 L'Incoronazione di Poppea (Monteverdi).
 Irmelin (Delius).
 Love for Three Oranges (Prokofiev).
 Polly (arr. John Addison).
 Dark Sonnet (Chisholm).
 Le Docteur Miracle (Bizet and Lecocq).
 La Merope (Terradellas).
 Una Cosa Rara (Soler).
 El Barberillo de Lavapies (Barbieri, ed. Gerhard).

Relays

Wozzek (Alban Berg)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Alceste (Gluck)	...	...	...	From Glyndebourne.
Gloriana (Britten)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Aïda (Verdi)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Ariadne auf Naxos (Strauss)	...	...	...	From Glyndebourne.
La Cenerentola (Rossini)	...	...	...	From Glyndebourne.
Die Meistersinger (Wagner)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Die Entführung Aus Dem Serail (Mozart)	...	...	...	From Glyndebourne.
Così Fan Tutte (Mozart)	...	...	...	From Glyndebourne.
Lohengrin (Wagner)	...	...	...	From Bayreuth.
Don Giovanni (Mozart)	...	...	...	From Salzburg.
The Rake's Progress (Stravinsky)	...	...	...	From Edinburgh.
Idomeneo (Mozart)	...	...	...	From Edinburgh.
Die Liebe der Danaë (Strauss)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Arabella (Strauss)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Capriccio (Strauss)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Luisa Miller (Verdi)	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.
Don Pasquale (Donizetti)	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.
Le Coq d'Or (Rimsky-Korsakov)	...	...	...	From Covent Garden.
Werther (Massenet)	...	...	...	From Sadler's Wells.

Foreign Recordings

Deborah et Jaele (Pizzetti)	...	...	...	Italian.
La Clemenza di Tito (Mozart)	...	...	...	Italian.
Der Diktator (Krenek)	...	...	...	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk.
Elisabetha d'Inghilterra (Rossini)	...	...	...	Italian.
La Favorita (Donizetti)	...	...	...	Italian.
William Tell (Rossini)	...	...	...	Italian.
Königskinder (Humperdinck)	...	...	...	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk.
La Vida Breve (Falla)	...	...	...	Holland Festival Recording.
Lulu (Berg)	...	...	...	Holland Festival Recording.
Otello (Verdi)	...	...	...	Holland Festival Recording.
Cagliostro (Pizzetti)	...	...	...	Italian.
Die Frau ohne Schatten (Strauss)	...	...	...	Vienna Festival Recording.
Das Rheingold (Wagner)	...	...	...	Bayreuth Festival Recording.
Der Rosenkavalier (Strauss)	...	...	...	Salzburg Festival Recording.
Die Walküre (Wagner)	...	...	...	Bayreuth Festival Recording.
Siegfried (Wagner)	...	...	...	Bayreuth Festival Recording.
Götterdämmerung (Wagner)	...	...	...	Bayreuth Festival Recording.
Il Dybbuk (Rocca)	...	...	...	Italian.
Tristan und Isolde (Wagner)	...	...	...	Bayreuth Festival Recording.
Andrea Chenier (Giordano)	...	...	...	Italian.
The Barber of Bagdad (Cornelius)	...	...	...	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk.

Agrippina (Handel)	Italian.
Linda di Chamounix (Donizetti)	Italian.
Leonore 40/45 (Liebermann)	Baden-Baden Recording.
La Rondine (Puccini)... ..	Italian.
Die Meistersinger (Wagner)	Voice of America Recording.

A list of plays broadcast in certain series

" WORLD THEATRE "

" Electra "	by Sophocles.
" John Gabriel Borkman "	„ Henrik Ibsen.
" The Tempest "	„ Shakespeare.
" Agamemnon "	„ Aeschylus.
" King John "	„ Shakespeare.
" As You Like It "	„ „
" Henry V "	„ „
" Othello "	„ „
" A Midsummer Night's Dream "	„ „

" TWENTIETH CENTURY THEATRE "

" Marco Millions "	by Eugene O'Neill.
" The Mask and the Face "	„ Luigi Chiarelli.
" Distant Point "	„ Afinogenov.
" The Traveller Without Luggage "	„ Jean Anouilh.
" Another Part of the Forest "	„ Lillian Hellman.
" The Captain of Kopenick "	„ Carl Zuckmayer.
" The Sacred Scales "	„ Ugo Betti.
" Queen Christina "	„ Strindberg.
" Three Men on a Horse "	„ J. C. Holm.
" The Rules of the Game "	„ Pirandello.
" Dulcinea "	„ Gaston Baty.
" Wife to a Famous Man "	„ G. Martinez Sierra.
" Judgment Day "	„ Elmer Rice.

" RADIO THEATRE "

" The Spectacle "	by Rayne Kruger.
" The Disagreeable Man "	„ Henry Cecil and C. E. Webber.
" The Burning Secret "	„ Alan Jenkins.
" One Green Bottle "	„ Elleston Trevor.
" The Journey of Simon McKeever "	„ Rex Rienits.
" The Most of Her Chances "	„ Wm. Templeton.
" The Sea Shall Not Have Them "	„ Gilbert Travers Thomas.
" Dolores—A Star Goes West "	„ Harry Shepherd.
" Triple Crown "	„ Alan Kennington.
" Passport to Yesterday "	„ Enid Hollins.
" The Dentist on the Dyke "	„ Julian Orde.
" Five Days to Friday "	„ Redmond Macdonagh.
" The Little Prince "	„ Jon Farrell.
" The Little World of Don Camillo "	„ Giovanni Guareschi.
" The Wide Guy "	„ Anthony Armstrong.
" The Strange Lover "	„ Lord Dunsany.
" A Blaze of Roses "	„ Elleston Trevor.
" Wrong Number "	„ Norman Edwards.
" A Present for Jenny "	„ Laura Common.
" Brother Henry "	„ Lionel Brown.
" The Einstein Highway "	„ C. E. Maine.
" Unhurrying Chase "	„ Margaret Gore-Browne and Val Gielgud.
" The Nantucket Legend "	„ George Lefferts.
" The Law and the Prophets "	„ Donagh MacDonagh.
" The Domesday Story "	„ Elleston Trevor.

"THE STARS IN THEIR CHOICES"

"The Letter"	by Somerset Maugham	with Googie Withers.
"The Rose Without a Thorn"	„ Clifford Bax	„ James Mason.
"Anna Christie"	„ Eugene O'Neill	„ Joan Miller.
"The Hanging Judge"	„ Raymond Massey	„ Boris Karloff.
"Tonight at 8.30"	„ Noel Coward	„ Diana Churchill.
"The White Carnation"	„ R. C. Sheriff	„ Ralph Richardson.
"The Lady of the Camellias"	„ Alexandre Dumas	„ Jean Kent.
"Romeo and Juliet"	„ William Shakespeare	„ Peggy Ashcroft.
"Night Must Fall"	„ Emyln Williams	„ Richard Burton.
"The Great Romancer"	„ Jules Eckert Goodman	„ Robert Morley.
"Rebecca"	„ Daphne du Maurier	„ Ann Todd.
"Craig's Wife"	„ George Kelly	„ Phyllis Calvert.
"The Pirate"	„ S. N. Behrman	„ Sam Wanamaker.
"The Chiltern Hundreds"	„ William Douglas Home	„ A. E. Matthews.
"Dear Brutus"	„ J. M. Barrie	„ Leo Genn.
"The Skin Game"	„ John Galsworthy	„ Edward Chapman.
"The Heiress"	„ Ruth and Augustus Goetz (based on novel "Washington Square", by Henry James)	„ Celia Johnson.

"CORONATION CURTAIN UP"

"Sir Walter Raleigh"	by William Devereux.
"Will Shakespeare"	„ Clemence Dane.
"Treasure Island"	„ R. L. Stevenson.
"The Winslow Boy"	„ Terence Rattigan.
"A Tale of Two Cities"	„ Charles Dickens.
"The Way to the Stars"	„ Terence Rattigan and Anatole de Grunwald.
"Henry V"	„ William Shakespeare.
"Happy and Glorious"	„ Laurence Housman.

Other drama series included:

"Saturday Night Theatre"	... Normally broadcast in all Home Services on Saturdays throughout the year.
"Wednesday Matinée"	... Normally broadcast in all Home Services throughout the year.
"Curtain Up"	... The Wednesday evening series in Light Programme.

FEATURE AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

Programmes in Series

"Asia Has a Plan"	... Three features on the working of the Colombo plan in Ceylon, Malaya, India and Pakistan.
"Special Duty"	... Series of six programmes: "Journey Into Darkness", "After the Floods", "A Child Is Missing", "Surgery By Radio", "Rescue on the Ice-cap", "Mountain Rescue". Series of six programmes: "This Child Will Now Live", "Fire At Sea", "Drognet for a Cosh Kid", "Pot-hole Rescue", "This Man Will Walk Again", "The Invisible Killer".
"The Immortal Bohemian"	... Four features on the life and music of Puccini.
"Wayfaring Stranger"	... Three programmes featuring Burl Ives.

- “ Report to the People ” ... “ It’s in your Hands ” (dirty food).
 “ The Violent Criminal ”:
 (a) The Problem Examined.
 (b) The Problem Tackled.
 “ Cruelty to Children ”.
- “ Mission to the Middle East ” Three features on the work of U.N.E.S.C.O.,
 U.N.I.C.E.F. and W.H.O. in the Lebanon,
 Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Libya.
- “ Boldness Be My Friend ” ... Four programmes adapted from the book of
 the same name by Richard Pape.
- “ Don Quixote ” ... Six instalments.
- “ One Great Family ” ... Three features for the 21st Anniversary of
 External Broadcasting.
- “ American Aid to Europe ” ... Told in two parts by a team of BBC reporters.
- “ Crime Is Our Business ” ... Eight dramatised programmes on the war
 against crime waged by the police forces of
 Great Britain.

Features for the Pre-Coronation Period

- “ Five Journeys ” ... England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales
 and London.
- “ Throne and People ” ... A short series designed to show the influence
 of the Crown on the life of the country and
 the influence of the British people on the
 Crown, over five reigns.
- “ Long to Reign Over Us ” ... A feature on the National Anthem.
- “ Westminster Abbey ” ... An historical and descriptive account.
- “ The Queen’s People ” ... “ Ourselves and our Land ”; “ Ourselves and
 the Sea ”; “ Ourselves and the Air ”.
- “ The People We Are ” ... A series of six profiles: Sussex Farmer;
 Chemical Works Manager; Immigrant;
 Housewife; Trawler Man; Cockney.

Special Occasions

- Coronation Day ... “ Long Live the Queen ”.
 “ Coronation Day Across the World ”.
- Christmas Day ... “ The Queen’s Journey ”: produced from
 Sydney, Australia.

*Documentaries**The Foreign Scene*

- “ France: A Promise Fulfilled ” (Rhône Valley Development Scheme).
 “ Rhodesian Journey ”.
 “ Return to Atlantis ” (by Louis MacNeice).
 “ Back to Mandalay ”.
 “ Festival at Lyons ”.
 “ Earthquake in Greece ”.
 “ Land of Promise ” (Kimberley Air Beef Scheme).
 “ 80° North ” (North Greenland Expedition).
 “ Crisis in Morocco ”.
 “ Journey Down the Rhine ”.
 “ Holland Against the Sea ”.
 “ Afghan Journey ”.
 “ Report on the Canal Zone ”.
 “ Mission to Bangkok ”.

Medical and Social

- “ So This Is Instinct ”.
 “ The Story of Curare ”.
 “ Out of Prison ”.

- “Portrait of a Health Visitor”.
- “The White Scourge” (Tuberculosis).
- “Home for the Homeless” (Hangerford Hostel).
- “Fight Against Malaria”.
- “Lamentable Brother” (A feature on mental disease).

Miscellaneous

- Regimental Histories: The Suffolks.
- “Symbol of Humanity” (The Red Cross).
- “Who Shall Stand?” (A study in the work of Madame Jeanty).
- “Slang”.
- “The Boy from Greece”.
- “Michael: The Boy from Poland”.
- “Bull of Minos”.
- “Quest Under the Sea” (Deep sea diving).
- “Castles to Africa” (Union Castle Line Centenary).
- “Conquest of the South Pole”.
- “Serve to Lead” (Sandhurst).
- “The War Criminal” (The trial of Marshal Ney).

Biographies

- Cecil Rhodes.
- Portrait of Chester Wilmot.

Literary Features

- “Under Milk Wood” (Dylan Thomas).
- “The Anathemata” (David Jones).
- “This Music Crept By Me” (Archibald McLeish).
- “A Very Great Man Indeed” (Henry Reed).
- “Men and Wives” (Ivy Compton Burnett).
- “Discoveries in Shakespeare” (series of four by Michael Innes).
- “The Apple Tree Table” (Herman Melville).

Poetry

- “A Song of Myself”, by Walt Whitman, read by Orson Welles.
- “Three Cantos”, by William Merwin.
- “El Cid”, translated by William Merwin.
- Patric Dickinson Features:
 - Wilfred Owen.
 - “The Affirming Flame” (poets of the last war).
 - “Frontier of Darkness” (A. E. Housman).

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

A list to illustrate the range of events covered in the year

1953

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| April | ... | Weekly Actuality Features on preparation for Coronation (Home).
Association Football: England v. Scotland (Light).
Speeches: H.A.C. St. George's Day Dinner (Home).
Racing: 2,000 Guineas (Light).
Actuality Feature: Fighting Ship on Trial (Home).
Speeches: Royal Academy Dinner (Home). |
| May | ... | Racing: 1,000 Guineas (Light).
Association Football: F.A. Cup Final (Light).
Actuality Feature: Tour of Coronation Route (Home). |

1953

- June ... The Coronation (All Services).
 Royal Drives round London (Home).
 Racing: The Derby (Home).
 Racing: The Oaks (Home).
 Boxing: Robinson v. Turpin (Light).
 Trooping the Colour (Light).
 T.T. Races, Isle of Man (Light).
 Cricket: 1st Test Match, England v. Australia, Trent Bridge (Light).
 Motor Racing: Le Mans 24-hour race (Light).
 Naval Review, Spithead (Home and Light).
 Racing: Ascot Gold Cup (Light).
 Lawn Tennis, Wimbledon (Home and Light).
 Cricket: 2nd Test Match, Lords (Light).
 King's Cup Air Race (Light).
- July... ... Opening of Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, Rhodesia (Light).
 Rowing: Henley Royal Regatta (Home and Light).
 Queen reviews ex-Servicemen in Hyde Park (Home).
 Golf: British Open Championships (Home).
 Cricket: 3rd Test Match, Old Trafford (Light).
 Racing: Eclipse Stakes, Sandown (Light).
 S.S.A.F.A. Tattoo, White City (Light).
 R.A.F. Review, Odiham (Home).
 Racing: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, Ascot (Light).
 Thames River Pageant (Home).
 International Horse Show, White City (Home).
 Cricket: 4th Test Match, Headingley (Light).
- August ... Actuality Feature: "Day Trip to Southend" (Light).
 Cricket: 5th Test Match, Oval (Light).
- September ... Farnborough Air Display (Home).
 Racing: St. Leger, Doncaster (Light).
 Athletics: London v. Stockholm, White City (Light).
- October ... Golf: Ryder Cup, Wentworth (Home).
 Horse of the Year Show, Harringay (Home).
 New Zealand Air Race (Light).
 Racing: Cesarewitch, Newmarket (Light).
 Unveiling of Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial by H.M. the Queen (Home).
 Actuality Feature on Road Safety—"Live and Let Live" (Home).
 Trafalgar Day Ceremony (Home).
 Actuality Feature: Opening of Trinity House by H.M. the Queen (Home).
 Cambridge Union Debate (Light).
 Racing: The Cambridgeshire, Newmarket (Light).
- November ... State Opening of Parliament (Home).
 Festival of Remembrance, Royal Albert Hall (Light).
 Service from the Cenotaph (Home and Light).
 Lord Mayor's Procession (Home).
 Speeches at Lord Mayor's Dinner (Home).
 Freedom of City of London to Mr. Attlee (Home).
 Departure from London Airport of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the Commonwealth Tour (Home).
 Royal Arrival in Bermuda (Light).
 Association Football: England v. Hungary, Wembley (Light).
- December ... Actuality Feature on Lost Property: "Elephants Never" (Light).
 Christmas Round Britain (Home).
 Olympia Circus (Home).
 Royal Arrival in New Zealand (Home).

1954

- January ... Speech by H.M. the Queen at a State Luncheon in Wellington and the opening of the New Zealand Parliament (Home).
Cricket: 1st Test Match, West Indies v. England, in summary (Light).
Rugby: England v. Wales.
The Monte Carlo Rally (Light).
H.M. the Queen's Farewell to people of New Zealand (Home).
- February ... Actuality Feature on Anniversary of last year's floods: "The Invading Sea" (Light).
Opening of the Federal Parliament in Canberra and speech by H.M. the Queen at Parliamentary Dinner (Home).
Rugby: England v. Ireland, Twickenham (Home).
- March ... Rugby: Navy v. Army, Twickenham (Home).
Athletics: Oxford v. Cambridge, White City (Home).
Racing: Grand National, Aintree (Home).
Open Squash Championships (Home).

From November, 1953, onwards, there were two weekly programmes (Home and Light) on the Commonwealth Tour.

(b) REGIONS

SCOTLAND

Music

- A recital of some of the songs of Francis George Scott.
A recital direct from the Braemar Festival.
A sixteen part Motet by Robert Carver, sung by the Moray Choral Union.
Carols at Christmas time, sung by the Haddo House Choral Society.
A musical exchange programme with Radio Basle.
A series presenting the folk tradition of fiddle music in Scotland.

Variety

- "Just As You Please" ... A weekly series.
"A Song For Everyone" ... With a new singer, Kenneth Mackellar.
"Almost Brand New" ... A series of short programmes introducing promising new artists.

Drama

- "Henrietta, M.D." ... By Robert Kemp.
"Cloud Howe" ... An adaptation of the novel by Lewis Grassie Gibbon.
"The Boy David" ... By J. M. Barrie.
"Miss Scott of Castle Street" ... By Christine Orr.
"As Ithers See Us" ... A play for the 1954 Burns Day, commissioned by the BBC from Robert McLellan.
"A Richt Holy Willie" ... Molière's "Tartuffe" adapted into Scots by Gordon Croall.
"Hatter's Castle" ... By A. J. Cronin, presented as a serial in 10 episodes, adapted by R. J. B. Sellar.

Talks and Discussions

- "A Matter of Opinion" ... A travelling forum visiting towns and villages all over Scotland.
"It's a Matter of Design" ... A discussion on Industrial Design and its application to Scottish industry.

- “ Capital Diary ” A series of 6 magazine programmes during the Edinburgh Festival, reflecting the life of the City en fête.
- Celtic Congress This event in Glasgow, August, 1953, was covered in talks and news.
- “ Exploring the Api Range ” ... A talk by W. H. Murray, Scotland’s leading Himalayan mountaineer.
- Features*
- “ The Highland Division ” ... A recollection in story and song at the time of Divisional Summer Training in camp.
- “ Folk Song of the North-East ”
- “ A Good Day’s Work for the Highlands ” A feature to mark the tenth year of development of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.
- “ A Wedding Ring for Canada ” A radio biography of Lord Mount Stephen.
- “ A Falkland Palace ” A further series on properties owned by the National Trust for Scotland.
- “ The Story of the Royal Company of Archers ”
- “ The Palace of Holyrood House ”
- “ The Honours of Scotland ”
- “ Welcome of Scotland To Be Queen ”
- “ Fallen Forests ” Four major features before and during the State Visit of H.M. the Queen to Scotland.
- “ The Mortal Makar ” An account of developments in the woodlands stricken six months previously in the gales of January, 1953.
- “ Me ” Selections from the diary written during the last year of his life by the Scots poet, the late William Soutar.
- “ The Gipsy Laddie ” Two series under this title presented the Scot in his and her social relationships, as revealed by interviews recorded impromptu and broadcast without comment.
- “ A Princess For A Prize ” ... A re-telling of the “ Ballad of Johnnie Faa ”, with words by Robert Kemp and music by Francis Collinson.
- “ Journey Beyond ” Words by William McArthur, music by Cedric Thorpe Davie.
- “ Over Here From Over There ” ... A group of features related to the Royal Tour, recounting famous pioneering journeys by Scottish explorers in Canada, Australia and Africa.
- “ A Hundred Thousand Feet In Scotland ” A study of the American Community in Scotland.
- “ Horizon 2,000 A.D. ” A sketch of a year’s film making north of the Border. Several large film-making managements used Scotland for location purposes during the year.
- “ Horizon 2,000 A.D. ” An outside broadcast feature on the rapidly expanding town of Grangemouth, described by its own citizens.

Outside Broadcasts

- The State Visit to Scotland.
- The Edinburgh International Festival.
- A visit by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Shetland, and his installation in November as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.
- The Jubilee Mod at Oban of An Comunn Gaidhealach.
- “ Puffer Journey ”, in which the microphone followed a West Highland cargo coaster on its normal circuit from the mainland to the Outer Islands.
- A visit for three programmes to the Island of Islay.

Television

- The Opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
 A feature on Land Reclamation.
 A Variety Programme from the Naval Base at Rosyth.
 The Installation of the Duke of Edinburgh as Chancellor of Edinburgh University.
 The first broadcast of a Church of Scotland Communion Service, from Dunbarney Parish Church.
 A talk by Moray McLaren on St. Andrew's Day.
 A Hogmanay Party.
 "The Jolly Beggars" A studio presentation of Robert Burns' poem, with traditional music set by Cedric Thorpe Davie and performed by the Saltire Singers.
 Rugby Football Scotland v. New Zealand at Murrayfield.
 "The Conductor Speaks" With Ian Whyte and the BBC Scottish Orchestra.

WALES

Features

- "Salvator Jones" By Ffowc Ellis. A modern parable of a man of saintly gifts amongst the perplexities of public life and modern society.
 "Bardd y Brenin" A radio biography of Edward Jones, one of the famous Welsh harpists.
 ("The Royal Harper")
 "Queen of Song" A musical biography of Adelina Patti, presented in collaboration with North Region.
 "October Harvest" The story of Robert Roberts, the great scholar, based on his published autobiography.
 "Unfinished Journey" A radio version of his autobiography by Jack Jones (author of "Rhondda Roundabout").
 "For the Whole World" A commemoration of 150 years of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by P. H. Burton.

Drama

- "Teulu Ty Coch" A continuation of the daily serial (Mondays to Fridays).
 ("The Ty Coch Family")
 "Nos Ystwyll" A translation of Shakespeare's comedy by J. T. Jones.
 ("Twelfth Night")
 "Marianne" A radio adaptation of Rhys Davies' novel by P. H. Burton.
 "Star-Crossed Lover" A comedy by P. H. Burton, featuring Richard Burton and Claire Bloom.
 "Siwan" A play for St. David's Day by Saunders Lewis. The story of the wife of Llywelyn the Great, Prince of Wales.
 "Jinny Morgan" A radio version of the stage play by Howard Spring.

Children's Hour

- "Gari Tryfan" A detective serial in Welsh by Idwal Jones.
 "Culhwch ac Olwen" Tales from the Mabinogion dramatised by Gwilym E. Thomas.
 "Captain Fortune" Adventure serial by John Darran.
 "Wil Cwac Cwac" A radio cartoon for the very young by Jennie Thomas.

Talks

- “*Diwinyddiaeth Heddiw a Phregethu*”
 (“*Contemporary Theology and the Pulpit*”)
 “*Wales and the Crown*” ... A half-hour talk for Coronation Year by David Jones, artist and poet.
- “*Guest Speaker*” ... Series of personal talks by distinguished Welshmen on topics of their own choice.
- “*O Le i Le*” ... (“*From Place to Place*”) ... A series of visits to widely scattered areas, with a regular panel of experts answering questions by local folk on local speech, custom and history.
- “*Down to Business*” ... A magazine of trade and commerce in Wales.
- “*Current Affairs*” ... A series of discussions on Rural Depopulation, and single discussions on “*Parliament for Wales*”; “*National Insurance*”, etc.

Light Programme

- “*Pawb yn Ei Dro*” ... (“*Each in His Turn*”) ... Continuation of the radio quiz based on the procedure of the old-time Penny Reading.
- “*Camgymeriadau*” ... A series of sophisticated revue programmes.
- “*Raligamps*” ... A series of informal sessions of songs, anecdotes and topical humour.
- “*Saturday Starlight*” ... Programmes of light music and variety in the music hall style.

Music

- “*The Music Makers*” (Elgar)... A performance for Coronation Week by the Pontardulais Choral Society and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.
- “*Emyn o Fawl*” (Mendelssohn)
 (“*Hymn of Praise*”) A Christmas concert given by the Mased Choirs of Carmarthenshire, and the BBC Welsh Orchestra.
- “*Songs for Everybody*” ... A series of concerts given by visiting choirs, and popular soloists and presented by guest compères.
- Continental Choral and Seven programmes.
 Orchestral Exchanges
 Relays of concerts from the National Eisteddfod, the International Eisteddfod and the Swansea Festival.

Television

- Royal Visit to Wales (July) ... Commentaries of the scenes at Cathays Park, Cardiff, and Caernarvon Castle.
- National Eisteddfod ... The major ceremonies of Crowning and Chaining the Bards. Relays from the concerts given by the National Youth Orchestra of Wales and the Eisteddfod Children's Choir, etc.
- St. David's Day Celebrations ... A talk by Emlyn Williams. A sermon by Dr. Tecwyn Evans. Also special light entertainment and magazine programmes.
- “*Other People's Jobs: Nylon*” A documentary programme on the making of nylon, ending with a fashion parade.
- “*Remembering a Victory*” ... A visit to the Nelson Museum, Monmouth, on the eve of Trafalgar Day.



APPENDIX VII—*continued*

- Welsh Affairs Lady Megan Lloyd George questioned by journalists in Welsh, on the campaign for a 'Parliament for Wales'.
James Griffiths, M.P., questioned on matters of current importance in Wales.
- "Telewele" A regular quiz programme for children.
("Look See")

NORTHERN IRELAND

Drama and Features

- "The Last Hero" Verse play on Deirdre and the Sons of Usna, by Donagh MacDonagh.
- "Leviathan with an Hook" An allegory with an Ulster setting, by J. D. Stewart.
- Three Lough programmes Recordings made around Belfast and Carlingford Loughs, and Lough Foyle.
- "Essex and Tyrone" Historical dramatisation of the struggle for Ulster in the 16th Century.
- "Stormont Comes of Age" Feature on the 21st Anniversary of the opening of the Stormont Parliament.
- "Nachlat Belfast" The growth and development of a settlement in Israel financed by Belfast Jewish community.
- "Prisoner of State" A portrait of King William III, the man behind the legend.
- "The Bloody Brae" Verse play by John Hewitt on toleration, founded on an historical incident.
- Two Regimental programmes The Royal Ulster Rifles and the Royal Irish Fusiliers.
- "A Child is Crying" An examination of the problem of cruelty to children in Northern Ireland.
- "Hired and Bound" Reminiscences of old hiring fairs in Ulster.

Outside Broadcasts

- State Visit of H.M. the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Presentation of addresses by both Houses of Northern Ireland Parliament.
Visit to Londonderry.
- The Ulster Tourist Trophy Motor Car Race.
- The Ulster Grand Prix Motor Cycle Race.

Music

- Concerts City of Belfast Orchestra and Belfast Philharmonic Society.
- Public Concerts BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra in Londonderry, Cookstown and Armagh.
- Ulster Folk Music Programmes Introduced by Sean O'Boyle.

Talks

- New Industries Series on post-war developments in the struggle against unemployment.
- An Experiment in Political Devolution A series by Dr. T. Wilson on Northern Ireland's experiment in self-government. (Also broadcast in Scotland and Wales.)
- Careers A series, introduced by the Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, on career possibilities in Northern Ireland.
- "The Arts in Ulster" Local criticism of drama, art and literature.
- "Ariel" A monthly literary programme presenting new Ulster work.

MIDLAND REGION

Drama and Features

- “ The Archers ” A daily serial for the Light Programme with a weekly omnibus edition; and a weekly General Overseas Service programme tracing the story from its beginnings.
- “ The Thursday Play ” A series prepared in conjunction with North Region of original plays by Regional writers.
- “ Jimmy and the Desperate Woman ” }
 “ The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd ” } Two adaptations from D. H. Lawrence.
- “ Clayhanger ” By Arnold Bennett, adapted as a serial play.
- “ The Lost Child ” A Christmas feature on the theme of the Puer Aeternus by Rev. Joseph McCulloch.
- “ Theatre Visit ” A series of recordings from Midland Theatres.
- “ The Chindits ” The dramatised diary of the first officer to cross the Chindwin River in the Burma campaign.
- “ Joseph Chamberlain ” An appreciation, with the recorded voices of relatives, friends, colleagues and supporters, edited and linked by Julian Amery.
- “ Three Cities of the Future ” ... A triple outside broadcast from Rotterdam, Plymouth and Coventry on the theme of blitz and reconstruction.
- “ Call-over ” A radio version of the Masque for the 4th Centenary of Shrewsbury School, by Paul Dehn.
- “ The Story of the Bible ” An account of the growth of the Bible, its various translations and publications from the earliest traditions to the present day.

Documentary Programmes

- “ Off the Shelf ” The story of the Portland Training College on the Nottinghamshire coal-field, where crippled and disabled people are fitted for a new way of life. Told in interviews with Wilfred Pickles.
- “ Christmas Eve at Winchcombe ” ... Three microphone visits describing preparations for Christmas in this Cotswold market town.
- “ The National Serviceman Abroad ” A microphone tour of British military establishments in Germany.
- “ Avon Journey ” A series of six broadcasts in which the Warwickshire Avon was the thread linking pictures of town and country life in the South Midlands.
- “ Discovery ” A series of four broadcasts from research and development plants.
- “ William Kimber ” William Kimber’s own recorded story of the foundation of the English Folk Dance Society.

Topical and Sports Programmes

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| “ What Goes On ” | ... .. | ... | A weekly magazine programme for young people. |
| “ Sports Round-Up ” | ... .. | } | All regular monthly ingredients in winter programmes. |
| “ Motoring and the Motorist ” | ... .. |  |  |
| “ Talking Football ” | ... .. |  |  |
| “ Football Fanfare ” | ... .. |  |  |
| “ Town Topic ” | ... .. | ... | A fortnightly series of visits to Midland football clubs in the peak season between Christmas and Easter. |
| “ Town Topic ” | ... .. | ... | A monthly feature in which opinion on a local topic, gathered in brief recorded statements, is edited as an argument of general importance. |

Programmes for Anglers.

Talks and Discussions

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| “ Just the Job ” | ... .. | ... | A monthly magazine devoted to industrial achievement and controversy. |
| “ Behind the News ” | ... .. | ... | A fortnightly three-man discussion programme. |
| “ The Hunger Line ” | ... .. | ... | A discussion series on the menace of famine. |
| “ Midland Parliament ” | ... .. | ... | The oldest of the discussion programmes, which this season was devoted entirely to industrial topics. |
| “ Town Forum ” | ... .. | ... | One broadcast from Brussels, three from the Midlands with teams from overseas, and several domestic editions. |

Magazine Programmes

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|--|
| “ Past and Present ” | ... .. | ... | Formerly Midland Miscellany, a literary and historical magazine. |
| “ Countryside ” | ... .. | ... |  |
| “ Down to the Sea ” | ... .. | ... | Longshore and deep-sea topics from the Norfolk-Suffolk coast. |

Music

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| “ St. Aloysii Mass ” | ... .. | } | Broadcast in the Third Programme. |
| “ L'Amfiparnasso ” | ... .. |  |  |
| “ Aïda ” (concert version) | ... .. | } | With the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and well-known Midland choral societies. |
| “ Morning Heroes ” | ... .. |  |  |
| “ Stories from the Opera ” series | ... .. | ... | With the BBC Midland Light Orchestra. |
| “ Stories from the Ballet ” series | ... .. | ... | With the BBC Midland Light Orchestra. |
| Relays from Festivals | ... .. | ... | From the Three Choirs, Cheltenham and Lichfield Festivals, and the Birmingham Promenade series. |

Television

- | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|--|
| “ Round the Region ” | ... .. | ... | Three editions of a topical and general magazine for Midland viewers. |
| Three programmes about H.M. Forces: | | | |
| “ We make 'em proud ” | ... .. | ... | The work of an infantry training depot, Norton Barracks, Worcester. |
| “ Canadian Christmas ” | ... .. | ... | From the North Luffenham base of the Royal Canadian Air Force. |
| “ Web-footed Marines ” | ... .. | ... | Commando frog-men in a demonstration. |
| Motor Racing from Silverstone | ... .. | } | Two sports meetings relayed for the first time. |
| The National Hunt Meeting from Cheltenham | ... .. |  |  |
| “ Town Forum ” | ... .. | ... | Two editions: home speakers at Birmingham; Swedish speakers at Solihull. |

NORTH REGION

Music

- “ The Bosun’s Mate ” A performance of Ethel Smyth’s comic opera, with the Northern Orchestra conducted by Vilem Tausky.
- “ Canterbury Pilgrims ” ... This performance was mounted in honour of Sir George Dyson’s 70th Birthday.
- “ Angélique ” A performance of the comic opera by Ibert, with libretto specially adapted for broadcasting by Colin Shaw.

Variety

- “ The Al Read Show ” } Introducing some recently discovered talent.
- “ You’re Only Young Once ” }
- “ You’re Welcome ” }
- “ Variety Fanfare ” High-speed Variety from the North of England.

Features

- “ Horses Can’t Talk ” An objective presentation of the problems involved in the slaughter of horses.
- “ Flying Saucers ” Eye-witness claims examined by experts.
- “ Pity My Simplicity ” On the care of mentally defective children.
- “ The Drifting Sort ” Stories of tramps and down-and-outs.
- “ They’ve All Done Time ” ... The problem of the unregenerate criminal.
- “ Worker in the Dawn ” ... Marking the 50th Anniversary of George Gissing.
- “ Tribute to Sherlock Holmes ” On the occasion of his 100th “ birthday ”.
- “ Tribute to Kathleen Ferrier ” With Gerald Moore and Winifred Ferrier.
- “ The Northcountryman ” ... A weekly miscellany depicting places and characters in the Northern counties.

Drama

- “ The Vigil ” An Easter play by Ladislaus Fodor.
- “ Mrs. Watts ” A play by Lisa Sheridan about the early life of Ellen Terry.
- “ The Gay Dog ” A radio version of the successful West End production.

Talks

- “ Fifty-One Society ” A weekly discussion programme with guest speaker and contributions from the floor.
- “ What is Philosophy? ” ... A series of three talks by Winston Barnes.
- “ The Play’s the Thing ” ... A series of six talks on the theatre by J. C. Trewin.
- “ How People Talk ” A series of three talks with recorded excerpts, by Lynton Fletcher.
- “ Man in the Universe ” ... A talk at Christmas-time by Professor Lovell.
- “ Where Shall We Go? ” ... A series of fortnightly programmes on holidays.

Outside Broadcasts

- T.T. Races, Isle of Man.
- Royal Show, Blackpool.
- Blackpool Nights (Variety).
- Re-opening of the Manchester Royal Exchange by H.R.H. Princess Margaret.
- Presentation of the Freedom of Manchester to Mr. Attlee.
- Opening of the new oil dock at Eastham.

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

Television

- “ The Love Match ” A relay from the Grand Theatre, Blackpool.
 “ Stars at Blackpool ” Two variety programmes.
 “ The Good Old Days ” Broadcast from Leeds, presenting old-time
 variety in its original setting.
 Messiah The Huddersfield Choral Society, conducted
 by Sir Malcolm Sargent.
 Centurion Tanks... .. A documentary on the making and testing of
 the Centurion tank.

WEST REGION

Music

- “ Choir Night ” Weekly choir concerts.
 “ Band Night ” Weekly concerts by brass and military bands.
 The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra In a weekly symphony concert.
 “ For Music Lovers ” Gramophone programmes chosen by Music
 Clubs and Societies.
 “ Music Makers ” Chamber Music and Recitals informally
 presented.

Talks

- “ Coast and Country ” Topographical and outdoor magazine, in
 County editions.
 “ On the Land ”... .. Weekly agricultural bulletin.
 “ The Farmer ” Weekly half-hour magazine.
 “ Country Questions ” Monthly series; listeners’ questions answered
 by experts.
 “ The Naturalist ” Monthly.
 “ Birds in Britain ” Monthly.
 “ The Archaeologist ” Bi-monthly.

Public Opinion Programmes

- “ Any Questions ? ” Weekly public forum.
 “ Air Space ” Weekly correspondence column.

News, Sport, Topicality

- “ The Week in the West ” A news magazine.
 “ Sport in the West ” A weekly sports magazine.
 “ The West at Westminster ” Weekly talks on matters of Regional interest
 raised in Parliament.
 “ West Country Diary ” Weekly bulletin of forthcoming events.

Light Entertainment

- “ At the Luscombes ” Weekly family serial.
 “ Music in Limelight ” Music associated with Regional theatres.
 “ Holiday Special ” Holiday magazine.
 “ Pass the Salt ”... .. Weekly session on the humorous side of
 everyday jobs.
 “ Strike up the Band ” Variety series.
 “ The Jimmy Young Show ” Variety series.

Plays and Features

- “ West Aller ” A day in the life of a Devon village.
 “ For Whom the Wheel Turns ” On Road Safety.
 “ Tale of the Taku ” A true story of smuggling.
 “ George Muller ” A radio biography.

- “ Wild Geese ” An anthology.
- “ Dear Clara ” A radio biography of Clara Butt.
- “ Admirals All ”... .. A documentary showing how entrants to Dartmouth Naval College are selected.
- “ The Journalist ” A day in a West Country newspaper office.
- “ In Need of Care ” A documentary on the work of the Children’s Department of the Home Office.
- “ The Circus Comes to Town ” A documentary on circus life.
- “ The Great Northern Diver ”... A Ludwig Koch programme.
- “ The Farmer’s Wife ” Eden Philpotts’ Devonshire comedy.
- “ Jenny Villiers ” A play by J. B. Priestley.
- “ Golden Rain ”... .. A play by R. F. Delderfield.
- “ Appointment with Venus ” ... Specially adapted for broadcasting.

Television

- “ Westward Ho ” Regional Television Magazine.
- “ Your Brain at Work ” ... A documentary from the Burden Neurological Institute.
- “ Everybody’s Business ” ... Civil Defence demonstration.
- “ Air Taxi ” Helicopter display.
- “ Make Mine Country Style ”... Country dancing, songs and stories.

(c) TELEVISION

A descriptive list of the principal series of Talks, Discussions and Documentary programmes

- “ In the News ” Discussions on current affairs, with politicians and others taking part.
- “ Press Conference ” Personalities in the news answering questions put by leading journalists.
- Among those who appeared were:
- Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations.
- Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.
- Mr. Adlai Stevenson.
- The Rt. Rev. J. W. C. Wand, D.D., Bishop of London.
- The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., Minister of State.
- The Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.
- Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Professor of Physics, Imperial College, London.
- Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of B.O.A.C.
- Sir James Turner, President of the National Farmers’ Union.
- Sir Alexander Maxwell, Chairman of the British Holidays and Travel Association.
- Sir Stanley Rous, Secretary of the Football Association.
- Mr. James Campbell, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.
- (The Hon. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was interviewed on television but not in this series.)

- “ Democracy in India ” ... A study by Aidan Crawley, with film sequences taken in India.
- “ As Others See Us ” ... An examination of current attitudes to Britain in Germany, France and Spain, by Peter Smithers, M.P.
- “ International Commentary ” ... A survey of contemporary political developments in Eastern Europe, Germany and Western Europe.
- “ Americans at Home ” ... A series of four programmes on American public opinion, compiled by Aidan Crawley.
- “ Putting Ideas to Work ” ... An investigation of the extent to which pure research is applied to industrial development, conducted by Charles Ian Orr-Ewing, M.P.
- “ Science in America ” ... A series of recorded programmes originally broadcast in America. Arranged by Andrew Miller-Jones, as guest producer, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
- “ Animal, Vegetable, Mineral? ” A ‘quiz’ programme in which eminent authorities assess specimens from museums in Britain and elsewhere.
- “ Inventors’ Club ” ... In which new inventions are demonstrated and explained.
- “ Science Survey ” ... A monthly film record of new developments in science and technology.
- “ Leisure and Pleasure ” ... } Afternoon programmes for women, catering
 “ About the Home ” ... } respectively for cultural and practical interests.
 “ Songhunter ” ... } Introducing folk-tunes and folk-singers of the British Isles.
- “ The Pattern of Marriage ” ... A serial story of the problems experienced by a young couple in their early married life.
- “ The Course of Justice ” ... A repeat of the series first given in 1948. Three programmes on: Juvenile Courts, Magistrates’ Courts and Assizes.
- “ Britain in the Skies ” ... A survey in three programmes of the development of air power in Britain.
- “ Special Enquiry ” ... Contemporary problems of major public concern in Britain, introduced and set in perspective by Robert Reid.
- Fashions ... Six programmes on fashion, including a full length documentary “ Fashion Story ”.

A Select list of plays broadcast

Classics

- “ King Henry V ” by William Shakespeare.
 (Given by the Oxford and Cambridge Players)
- “ The Great Catherine ” ,, George Bernard Shaw.
- “ The Lady from the Sea ” ,, Henrik Ibsen.
- “ L’Aiglon ” ,, Edmond Rostand.
- “ The Duenna ” ,, R. B. Sheridan.

Plays specially written for television

- “ The Passionate Pilgrim ” by Michael Barry and Charles Terrot.
- “ All on a Summer’s Day ” ,, R. F. Delderfield.
- “ The Bespoke Overcoat ” ,, Wolf Mankowitz.
- “ Stand by to Shoot ” (serial) ,, Donald Wilson.
- “ The Quatermass Experiment ” (serial) ,, Nigel Kneale.
- “ The Teckman Biography ” (serial) ,, Francis Durbridge.

Studio productions of plays originally written for the stage

“ Many Waters ”	by Monkton Hoffe.
“ Will Shakespeare ”	„ Clemence Dane.
“ The Emperor Jones ”	„ Eugene O’Neill.
“ The Deep Blue Sea ”	„ Terence Rattigan.
“ Tovarich ”	„ Jacques Duval and Robert Sherwood.
“ Sacrifice to the Wind ”	„ André Obey.
“ Anastasia ”	„ Marcelle Maurette and Guy Bolton.

Adaptations

“ Almost Glory ”	by F. Benedict.
“ The Public Prosecutor ”	„ Fritz Hochwaelder.
“ The Parasite ”	„ Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
“ Evensong ”	„ Beverley Nichols and Edward Knoblock.
“ Crime and Punishment ”	„ Feodor Dostoevsky.
“ Wuthering Heights ”	„ Emily Brontë.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

A list to illustrate the range of events covered

1953

April	... Excerpt from “ The Glorious Days ”, from the Palace Theatre, London. Visits to the British Industries Fair at Earls Court. Programme on the Severn Wild Fowl Trust.
May	... F.A. Cup Final, from Wembley. Visit to a factory making musical instruments for the Coronation. Coronation Display by the Women’s League of Health and Beauty. “ Kings and Queens of England ”: Exhibition of Royal Portraits, from Burlington House.
June	... The Coronation. The Coronation Thanksgiving Service, from St. Paul’s Cathedral. Trooping the Colour, from the Horse Guards Parade. The Naval Review at Spithead. The State Visit to Scotland. Tennis: The All-England Championships, from Wimbledon. The First and Second Test Matches against the Australians, from Nottingham and Leeds.
July...	... The S.S.A.F.A. Tattoo, from White City Stadium. The Royal River Pageant on the Thames. The Review of the Royal Air Force, from Odiham.
August	... Athletics: The British Games, from White City Stadium. Visits to the Welsh National Eisteddfod and the Edinburgh Tattoo.
September	... The National Radio and Television Exhibition, from Earls Court. The Air Display of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, from Farnborough. Visit to a nylon-spinning factory, followed by a fashion display, from Cardiff.
October	... The Horse of the Year competitions, from Harringay. Unveiling of the Commonwealth War Memorial at Runnymede. Start of the London to New Zealand Air Race.
November	... The Lord Mayor’s Banquet, from Guildhall. The departure of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on their tour of the Commonwealth. Tennis: Indoor Professional Championships, from Wembley.
December	... Visits to wine-vaults in Bristol and a perfume factory in Brentford. Ice Skating: The National Championships held at Streatham Ice-Rink. Christmas morning service, from Willow Parish Church, Somerset.

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

1954

- January ... Rugby Football: England versus New Zealand, from Twickenham. Podrecca's Piccoli Puppets, from Prince's Theatre, London. Excerpt from "Paint Your Waggon", from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
- February ... Programmes from Oxford: a visit to Christchurch Cathedral; Oxford Union Debate; O.U.D.S. Revue, "Oxford Accents". "Handle With Care": a programme on pet animals, from a Bethnal Green Youth Club. "Twenty Million Smokers": a visit to a cigarette factory in Bristol.
- March ... The Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia (using 'Roving Eye' camera). A visit to the City of London Police Headquarters. "Yellow Sands", from the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

APPENDIX VIII

Schedule of Weekly Religious Broadcasts

(a) BASIC HOME SERVICE AND LIGHT PROGRAMME

Sundays

- "The First Day of the Week"—readings (7.50 a.m., Home).
Morning Service (9.30 a.m., Home).
The People's Service (11.30 a.m., Light).
Evening Service (7.45 p.m., Home).
"Sunday Half-Hour"—community hymn singing (8.30 p.m., Light).
"Think on these things"—comments on hymns (10.30 p.m., Light).
The Epilogue (about 10.50 p.m., Home).

Weekdays

- "Lift up your Hearts"—talk or Bible reading (7.50 a.m., Home).
"Five to Ten"—a story, a hymn and a prayer (9.55 a.m., Light).
Daily Service (10.15 a.m., Home).

Mondays

- Religious news talk (not every week, 6.50 p.m., London only).

Tuesdays

- Service for Schools—arranged by School Broadcasting Department (9.35 a.m. in term time, Home).
"Religion and Philosophy"—talks for Sixth Forms, arranged by School Broadcasting Department (11.40 a.m. in term time, Home).

Wednesdays

- Cathedral Evensong (4.00 p.m., Home).
Children's Hour Prayers (5.50 p.m., Home).

Thursdays

- "The Silver Lining"—a message of comfort (4.30 p.m., Light).

Fridays

- Service for Schools—see Tuesdays (9.05 a.m., Home).

Saturdays

- Evening Prayers (10.45 p.m., Home).

(b) REGIONAL HOME SERVICES

Wales

- Religious Service in Welsh (Sundays, 11.15 a.m., Tuesdays, 10.15 a.m., Fridays, 7.00 p.m.).
Hymn singing in Welsh (Sundays, 4.15 p.m.).
Christian Review—magazine programme (Monthly, on Wednesday evenings).

Scotland

Religious Service in Gaelic (Monthly, on Sunday at 4.00 p.m. Weekly, on Tuesday at 3.45 p.m.).

Religious talk or dramatisation (Fortnightly, on Thursday at 7.15 p.m.).

Daily Service for Scotland (Fridays, 10.15 a.m.).

Family Prayers (Saturdays, 10.45 p.m.).

Northern Ireland

Evening Prayers (Monthly, on Saturday at 10.45 p.m.).

West

The Faith in the West—magazine programme (Tuesdays, usually 7.00 p.m. Not in summer).

Midland

Mid-week Service (Wednesdays, 10.25 p.m. Not in summer).

Timings are subject to slight adjustment. Additional religious programmes are broadcast during Holy Week and on other religious occasions.

In the *Third Programme* there are no fixed times for religious broadcasts, but talks on subjects of religious interest and programmes of religious music are given frequently.

APPENDIX IX

School Broadcasting**(a) NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS**

at the end of the last pre-war school year and of each year since the end of the war

<i>School year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1938-9 ...	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-6 ...	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1946-7 ...	13,110	1,417	1,082	127	58	15,794
1947-8 ...	13,938	1,560	1,047	176	69	16,790
1948-9 ...	15,334	1,690	1,189	289	94	18,596
1949-50 ...	16,600	1,806	1,351	376	59	20,192
1950-1 ...	18,624	1,994	1,501	414	66	22,599
1951-2 ...	20,229	2,144	1,633	500	67	24,573
1952-3 ...	21,180	2,243	1,729	560	78	25,790

(b) NUMBER OF BROADCASTS

per week during School Broadcasting terms

<i>School year</i>	<i>United Kingdom series</i>	<i>For schools in Scotland only</i>	<i>For schools in Wales only</i>
1938-9 ...	24	13	4
1945-6 ...	34	2	3
1946-7 ...	36	4	6
1947-8 ...	36	5	6
1948-9 ...	36	5	6
1949-50 ...	41	6	8
1950-1 ...	41	6	8
1951-2 ...	43	6	8
1952-3 ...	41	7	8
1953-4 ...	39	7	8

Note: United Kingdom series are those broadcast to schools in two or more of the constituent parts of the United Kingdom.

(c) BROADCAST SERIES

The series broadcast to schools in the school year 1953-54

	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged about</i>
For Primary Schools ...	1. Music and Movement—I	5 and 6
	2. The Music Box—to give young children the pleasure of listening to music ...	6
	3. Let's Join In—including stories, rhymes and songs	6
	4. Music and Movement—II	6 to 8
	5. Time and Tune	8
	6. Stories and Rhymes	8
	7. For Country Schools—for small isolated schools with wide age-range classes ...	8 to 11
	8. Rhythm and Melody	9 to 11
	9. Singing Together	9 to 12
	10. Travel Talks... ..	9 to 12
	11. Stories from World History	10
	12. Adventures in English	10
	13. Nature Study	10
For Primary and Secondary Schools.	14. Adventures in Music	10 to 13
	15. How Things Began—about the early stages of life on the earth	10 to 15
	16. Health Week	10 to 15
For Secondary Schools ...	17. Religious Service	11 to 15
	18. General Science	11 and 12
	19. History—I	11 and 12
	20. Senior English—I	12
	21. Current Affairs—I	12
	22. Current Affairs—II	13 and 14
	23. Science and the Community	13 and 14
	24. Prose and Verse Readings... ..	13 to 15
	25. Looking at Things—to promote interest in the design and appearance of things ...	13 to 15
	26. Senior English—II	13 to 15
	27. History—II	13 and over
	28. Orchestral Concert Series	13 and over
	29. Geography	13 and over
	30. The World of Work—for boys and girls in their last year at school	14
	31. Experimental Series Autumn Term—For the Fourteens Spring Term—Know your Neighbourhood Summer Term—Monday Miscellany ...	11 to 13 13
	32. Early Stages in French	
	33. Intermediate French	
34. Intermediate German		
35. French for Sixth Forms		
36. Talks for Sixth Forms		
37. Religion and Philosophy	Sixth forms	
For schools in Scotland only.	38. Physical Training	8 to 12
	39. Stories from Scottish History	9 to 11
	40. Exploring Scotland... ..	9 to 11 plus
	41. Scottish Heritage	11
	42. Round and About	13
	43. This is my Country	13 to 15
	44. For Senior Secondary Schools	16 to 18
For schools in Wales only	45. Storiâu, Rhigwm a Chan (Stories, Rhymes and Song)	5 to 7
	46. Ar Grwydr Yng Nghymru (On Tour through Wales)	10
	47. Hanes Cymru (History of Wales)... ..	10
	48. First Stages in Welsh	10 and over
	49. Second Stages in Welsh	11 and over
	50. Gwasanaeth Crefyddol (Religious Service)	11 to 15
	51. The Story of Wales... ..	12
	52. Materion y Dvdd (News Commentary) ...	12

(d) SALES OF PUPILS' PAMPHLETS, 1928-1953

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of different Pamphlets</i>	<i>Total copies sold</i>
1928-29	46	404,866
1929-30	33	296,007
1930-31	36	313,235
1931-32	41	316,933
1932-33	39	316,097
1933-34	47	445,748
1934-35	58	650,311
1935-36	67	1,072,281
1936-37	62	1,575,161
1937-38	70	2,032,196
1938-39	74	2,325,133
Publication suspended during hostilities		
1946-47	23	472,500
1947-48	27	767,182
1948-49	38	1,783,780
1949-50	55	3,104,983
1950-51	56	3,749,250
1951-52	60	4,304,279
1952-53	58	4,736,737

APPENDIX X

Results of S.O.S. and Police Messages*in year ended 31st December, 1953*

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not known</i>
S.O.S. messages broadcast from London ...	188	82	48
S.O.S. messages broadcast from Regions ...	46	33	29
Total number broadcast: 426	234	115	77
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	96	111	
Regions	44	83	
Total number broadcast: 334	140	194	
Police messages for lost drugs and "Special messages":			
London	4	4	
Regions	5	15	
Total number broadcast: 28	9	19	

APPENDIX XI

Summary of Transmissions in the External Services

(a) EUROPEAN SERVICES

Service	Programme Hours per week (as at 31st March)				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
ENGLISH and "English by Radio"...	58½	60	39	46½	46½
WEST EUROPEAN					
French	33½	31½	22¾	21	21
Belgian	3½	3½	—	—	—
Dutch	7	7	4½	4½	4½
Luxemburgish	¼	¼	—	—	—
CENTRAL EUROPEAN					
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	12¾	9½	9¾	11½	11½
Hungarian	7	8½	10½	12½	12½
Polish	14	14	14	17½	17½
SOUTH EUROPEAN					
Greek	7	8	8	7	7
Italian	15¾	13½	13½	13½	13½
Portuguese	5½	5½	3½	3½	3½
Spanish	10½	10½	13½	8	11½
Turkish	—	7	7	7	7
GERMAN					
German for Austria	7	5½	3½	3½	3½
German	33½	36¾	30½	32½	32½
EAST EUROPEAN					
Albanian	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Bulgarian	9½	9½	7½	12¾	12¾
Rumanian	7½	7½	8¾	12½	12½
Russian	10¾	10½	10½	12½	12½
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene) ...	14½	14½	11½	11½	11½
SCANDINAVIAN					
Danish	5½	5½	3½	3½	3½
Finnish	4½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Norwegian	5½	6½	4½	4½	4½
Swedish	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	278½	288½	240	259	263

APPENDIX XI—continued
(b) OVERSEAS SERVICES

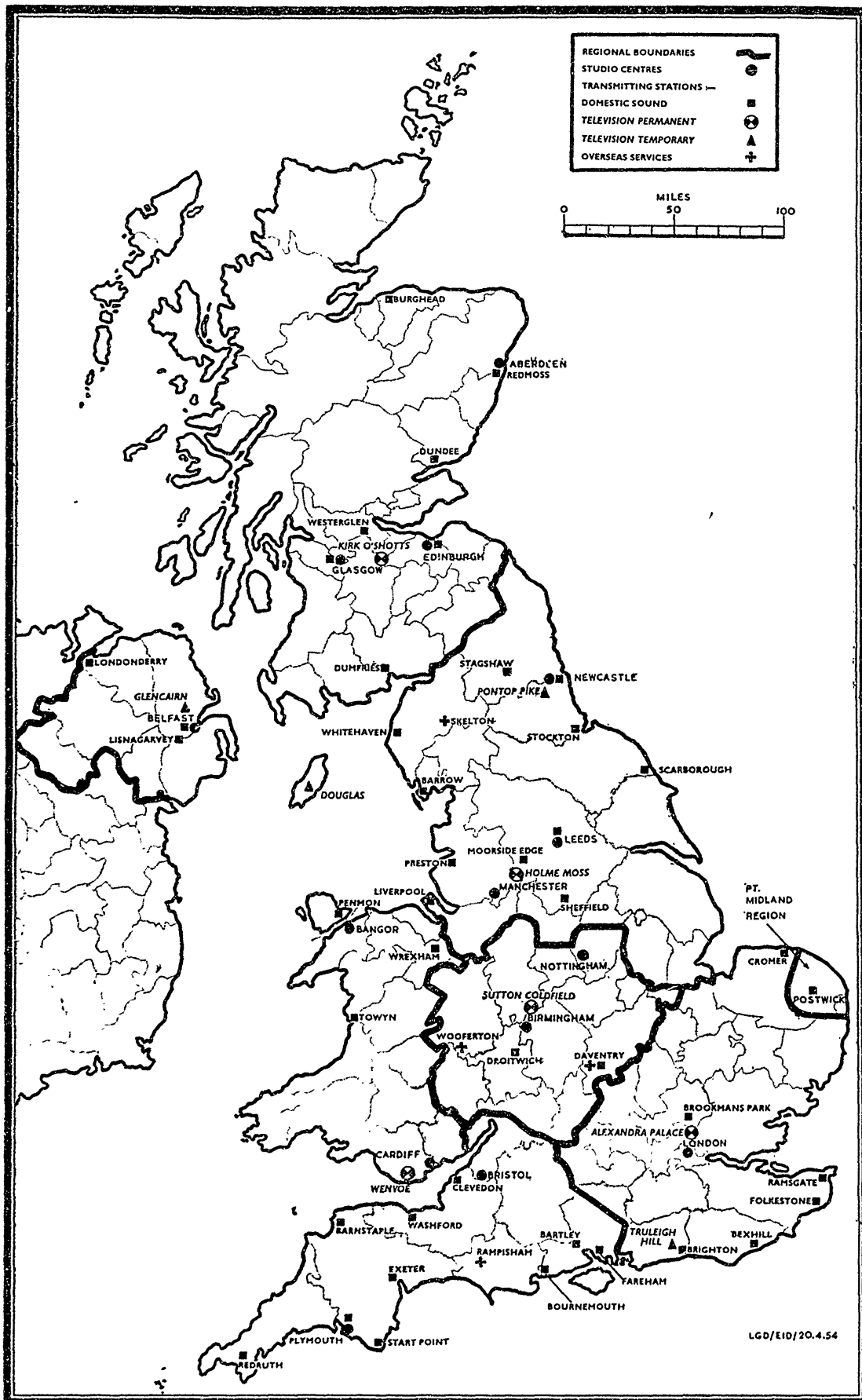
151

Service	Programme Hours per week (as at 31st March)				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE	168	168	147	147	147
PACIFIC					
Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	12½	12½	7	7	7
SOUTH AFRICAN					
English for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia	2½	2½	¾	¾	¾
Afrikaans	4½	4½	1½	1½	1½
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	52½	33	38½	40	38½
COLONIAL					
English for West Africa and West Indies ...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
English for East Africa	¼	½	½	½	½
English for Falkland Islands	—	½	½	½	½
*Maltese and English for Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Cypriot	¾	¾	—	—	—
LONDON CALLING ASIA	—	—	5½	5½	5½
EASTERN					
English for India	2½	2½	—	—	—
Hindi	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Tamil	½	½	½	½	½
Marathi	½	½	½	½	½
Bengali	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	½	½	½	½	½
Urdu	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Arabic	19½	29½	31½	28	28
Hebrew	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Persian	5½	5½	7	7	7
Turkish	7	—	—	—	—
FAR EASTERN					
English for Far East	3½	5½	3½	3½	3½
Cantonese	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Kuoyu	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Burmese	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Malay	5½	5½	1½	1½	1½
Thai	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Japanese	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
French for South-East Asia	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Dutch for Indonesia	1½	1½	—	—	—
Indonesian	—	—	3½	3½	3½
Vietnamese	—	—	1½	1½	1½
LATIN-AMERICAN					
Spanish	40½	40½	21	21	21
Portuguese	24½	24½	8½	8½	8½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	390½	377	320½	318½	316½

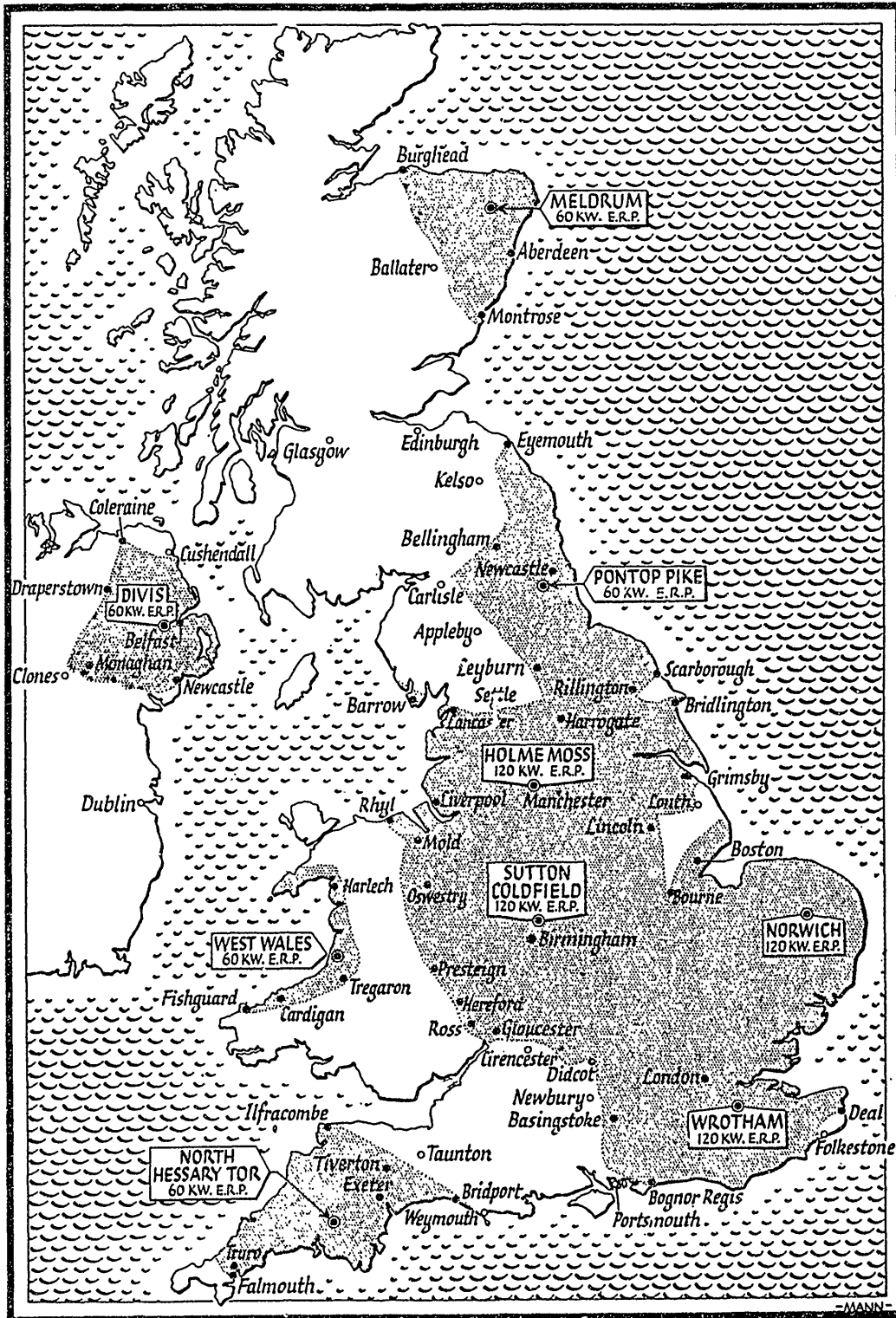
* From 1953 all Maltese—no English.

Note: A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, has for many years been broadcast once a month for 15 minutes.

APPENDIX XII
 Map showing Studio Centres, Transmitting Stations and Regional Boundaries



Map showing the locations of the first nine VHF stations and the areas which they will cover (shaded)



APPENDIX XIV

Stations Transmitting the Home, Light and Third Programmes
HOME SERVICE

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency kc/s</i>	<i>Wavelength metres</i>	<i>Power kW</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>				
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincoln- shire.				
Whitehaven ... Cromer ...			2 2			Whitehaven District. N.E. Norfolk.			
Burghead ... Redmoss ... Westerglen ... Dumfries ...	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland.				
Penmon ... Towyn ... Washford ... Wrexham ...			5 100 2			Welsh	Wales.		
8 5			881					341	100 0.25
0.25									
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, S.E. England, Home Counties.				
Start Point ... Barnstaple ...	1,052	285	120	West	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, South Coast. Barnstaple-Bideford Area.				
2									
Droitwich ... Postwick ...	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties. Norwich Area.				
7.5									
Lisnagarvey ... Londonderry ... Scarborough ... Stagshaw ...	1,151	261	100	N. Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland. Scarborough District, N.E. Eng- land, Scottish Border.				
0.25									
2									
100									
Bartley ... Brighton ... Clevedon ... Folkestone ... Bexhill ...	1,457	206	10	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire. Brighton District. Somerset, S. Gloucestershire. Folkestone District. Hastings and Eastbourne Districts.				
2									
20									
1									
2									
Redruth ...			2		Camborne and Redruth Dis- tricts.				
Barrow ... Ramsgate ...	1,484	202	0.5	Northern London	Barrow District. Ramsgate District.				
0.5									

LIGHT PROGRAMME

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency kc/s</i>	<i>Wavelength metres</i>	<i>Power kW</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Main Transmission: Droitwich ...	200	1,500	400	British Isles.
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park	1,214	247	60	London.
Burghead ...			20	Moray Firth area of Scotland.
Lisnagarvey ...			10	} Parts of Northern Ireland.
Londonderry ...			0.25	
Moorside Edge ...			58	S. Lancashire and S.W. York- shire
Newcastle ...			2	Tyneside.
Plymouth ...			0.3	Plymouth.
Redmoss... ...			2	Aberdeen.
Redruth ...			2	Redruth, Cornwall.
Westerglen ...			50	Edinburgh and Glasgow.

THIRD PROGRAMME

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency kc/s</i>	<i>Wavelength metres</i>	<i>Power kW</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, North- amptonshire.
Edinburgh	1,546	194	2	} Local Districts.
Glasgow			2	
Newcastle-on-Tyne			2	
Redmoss			2	
Belfast			Between 0.25 and 2-kW	
Bournemouth ...				
Brighton				
Dundee				
Exeter				
Fareham				
Leeds				
Liverpool				
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Sheffield				
Stockton-on-Tees ...				

APPENDIX XV
Television Transmitting Stations

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Polarisation	Population Served
		Sound	Vision			
ALREADY IN OPERATION						
<i>High Power</i>						
Alexandra Palace	1	41.50	45.00	34	Vertical	11,558,000
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	Vertical	13,384,000
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	Vertical	4,022,000
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	100	Vertical	6,909,000
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	100	Vertical	4,494,000
<i>Low Power (Temporary)</i>						
Glencairn (near Belfast) ...	1	41.50	45.00	0.4	Horizontal	500,000
Truleigh Hill (near Brighton) ...	3	53.25	56.75	0.05-0.3*	Vertical	250,000
Douglas (Isle of Man)	5	63.25	66.75	0.25	Vertical	35,000
Pontop Pike (near Newcastle-on-Tyne)	5	63.25	66.75	1	Horizontal	1,000,000
PROPOSED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION						
<i>Medium Power</i>						
Divis (near Belfast)	1	41.50	45.00	20	Horizontal	(estimated additional) 500,000
North Hessary Tor (S. Devon)	2	48.25	51.75	1-16*	Vertical	900,000
Rowridge (Isle of Wight) ...	3	53.25	56.75	2-25*	Vertical	2,200,000
Meldrum (N.E. Scotland) ...	4	58.25	61.75	20	Horizontal	400,000
Pontop Pike (near Newcastle-on-Tyne)	5	63.25	66.75	10	Horizontal	1,500,000

* Indicates directional aerials.

Net Sales of "Radio Times" and "The Listener"

	<i>Average weekly net sales</i>	
	<i>"Radio Times"</i>	<i>"The Listener"</i>
1927	851,657	—
1928	977,589	—
1929	1,147,571	27,773
1930	1,334,063	33,803
1931	1,575,151	37,586
1932	1,825,951	38,087
1933	1,962,047	42,627
1934	2,155,371	50,670
1935	2,456,764	52,379
1936	2,628,757	50,626
1937	2,821,597	48,180
1938	2,880,747	50,478
1939	2,588,433	49,692
1940	2,302,399	58,554
1941	2,282,422	80,205
1942	2,718,654	89,583
1943	3,181,095	102,744
1944	3,679,859	119,774
1945	4,058,650	129,368
1946	5,202,937	137,834
1947	6,237,926	142,236
1948	7,092,280	150,730
1949	7,765,361	151,350
1950	8,108,431	148,217
1951	7,880,718	137,910
1952	7,717,501	130,093
1953	7,903,969	133,105

APPENDIX XVII

“The B.B.C. Quarterly”

CONTENTS, 1953–54

Volume VIII, No. 1. Spring, 1953

- ‘Historical Features’ Today, by Christopher Sykes.
- The Unscripted Discussion, by Nigel Balchin.
- On Leaving the Third Programme: Some Personal Reflections, by Harman Grisewood.
- Educational Broadcasting in the United States, by Seymour N. Siegal.
- Broadcasting and the Visual Arts, by R. Furneaux Jordan.
- The Future of Television: As a Critic Sees It, by Maurice Wiggin.
- Three Years of Television in the Midlands, by John Dunkerley.
- The Influence of the Ionosphere on Medium-wave Broadcasting, by G. J. Phillips.
- The Measurement of the Performance of Lenses, by W. N. Sproson.

Volume VIII, No. 2. Summer, 1953

- Television’s Challenge to Journalism, by Ivor Brown.
- Broadcasting as Social Contact, by Professor Charles Madge.
- ‘Eyebrow Music’, by Percy A. Scholes.
- The Light Programme: Some Problems and Opportunities, by Kenneth Adam.
- Archaeology on the Air, by Glyn E. Daniel.
- Children and Television, by Freda Lingstrom.
- Talkers and Listeners: Some Notes on Broadcast Talks, by Martin Armstrong.
- Conversion of Television Standards, by A. V. Lord.
- Subjective Comparison of Concert Halls, by T. Somerville.

Volume VIII, No. 3. Autumn, 1953

- A Plea for Sound, by Louis MacNeice.
- Producing Discussions for Broadcasting, by Edgar Lustgarten.
- Broadcasting and Mass Society, by Peter Laslett.
- The Nature of the Television Play, by Noel Langley.
- Poetry on the Air, by Bonamy Dobree.
- Some Problems of Broadcast Musical Entertainment, by Hubert Clifford.
- The Third Programme and Its Market, by Robert Silvey.
- Interference to Television via Sporadic E on May 17, 1953, by T. W. Bennington.
- A Determination of Subjective White under Four Conditions of Adaptation, by W. N. Sproson.

Volume VIII, No. 4. Winter, 1953–54

- Television: the Lighter Side, by Eric Maschwitz.
- Some Reflections on Broadcast Talks, by Peter Fleming.
- ‘Wisdom for Him that Holdeth the Plough’, by John Green.
- The Italian Third Programme, by Cesare Lupo.
- The Situation of the Broadcast Literary Magazine, by John Wain.
- Broadcast Drama since the War, by Roy Walker.
- Serious Music and Television, by Kenneth Wright.
- The Standardisation of Magnetic Tape Recording Systems, by E. D. Daniel and P. E. Axon.
- Technical Training for Broadcasting, by K. R. Sturley.
- A Programme Fading Circuit, by R. C. Whitehead.

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